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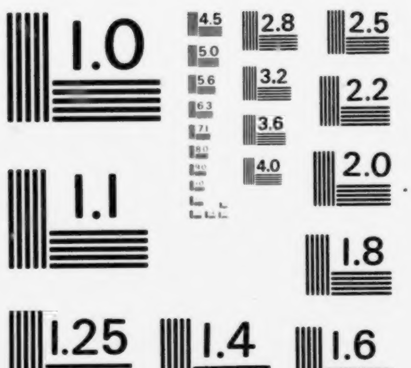
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ABSTRACT

A GLOSSARY AND A SET OF TRANSLATIONS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS VOLUME WHICH IS TO BE USED WITH THE AUTHORS' "READING IN SOMALI AN ELEMENTARY CULTURAL READER." TWO TYPES OF TRANSLATION ARE PRESENTED FOR EACH LESSON; A LITERAL TRANSLATION AND AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION WHICH PRESENTS THE SUBSTANCE OF THE SELECTION IN STANDARD ENGLISH SENTENCE PATTERNS. THE GLOSSARY COMBINES THE VOCABULARY FROM "READING IN SOMALI" AND ANOTHER VOLUME "BEGINNING IN SOMALI." ORIGINAL GLOSSARIES WERE PROVIDED BY THE SOMALIS AND THEN CHECKED WITH ABRAHAM'S "SOMALI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY" (LONDON, 1962). LISTING OF ITEMS IS DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEEDS OF THE STUDENT WHO IS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE ETYMOLOGICAL PRINCIPALS TYPICAL OF THE DICTIONARIES OF THE SEMITIC LANGUAGES. ONLY A MINIMUM OF GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION IS PROVIDED. (WB)

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AN ELEMENTARY CULTURAL READER

Volume II: Pony and Glossary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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J. J. Pia
R. D. Molitor

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1969

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PONY

CONTENTS

PONY

INTRODUCTION i.

UNIT ONE: The Geography of the Somali Republic 2

A. Location and Size 3
    1. 3

B. Topography 7
    1. 7
    2. 11
    3. 14
    4. 16
    5. 19.

C. Seasons 21
    1. 21
    2. 23
    3. 24
    4. 25

D. Crops 26
    1. 26
    2. 28

E. Animal Husbandry 30
    1. 30
    2. 32

F. Fauna 33
    1. 33
    2. 35
    3. 37

UNIT TWO: The Nomads 39
1. 41
2. The Nomads' Houses 43
3. Their Life 45
4. How Ghee is Made 48
5. Ahmed and the Camel 50

UNIT THREE: The Religion of the Somali People 51
1. 53
2. Prayers 54
3. Ritual Washing 56
4. 58
5. The Prayers 60
6. Places for Prayer (Mosques) 62
7. Mosques 64
8. Religious Prohibitions 66
9. 68
10. Religious Holidays 70

UNIT FOUR: Education 73
1. 75
2. Quranic Schools 77
3. Elementary Schools 79
4. Intermediate Schools 81
5. Secondary Schools 83
6. 85
7. 86

UNIT FIVE: History 89
1. 91
2. 93
3. Zeila 95
4. When the Somalis Moved South 97
5. When the English Came 99

6. When the Italians Came 101
7. Treaties 103
8. Unification 105
9. Sayyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan 107
10. 109

UNIT SIX: Government 111

A. Traditional Law 113
1. 113
2. The Council 115
3. 117
4. 119

B. The Workings of Government 121
1. 121
2. 123
3. The President 125
4. 127
5. 128
6. 130
7. Courts 132
8. 134

UNIT SEVEN: Marriage 135
1. 137
2. 139
3. Divorce 141
4. 143

UNIT EIGHT: Clans or Tribes 145
1. Kinship 147
2. Clans 149
3. Sab 151
4. Sab 153
5. Yibir 154
6. Yibir 156

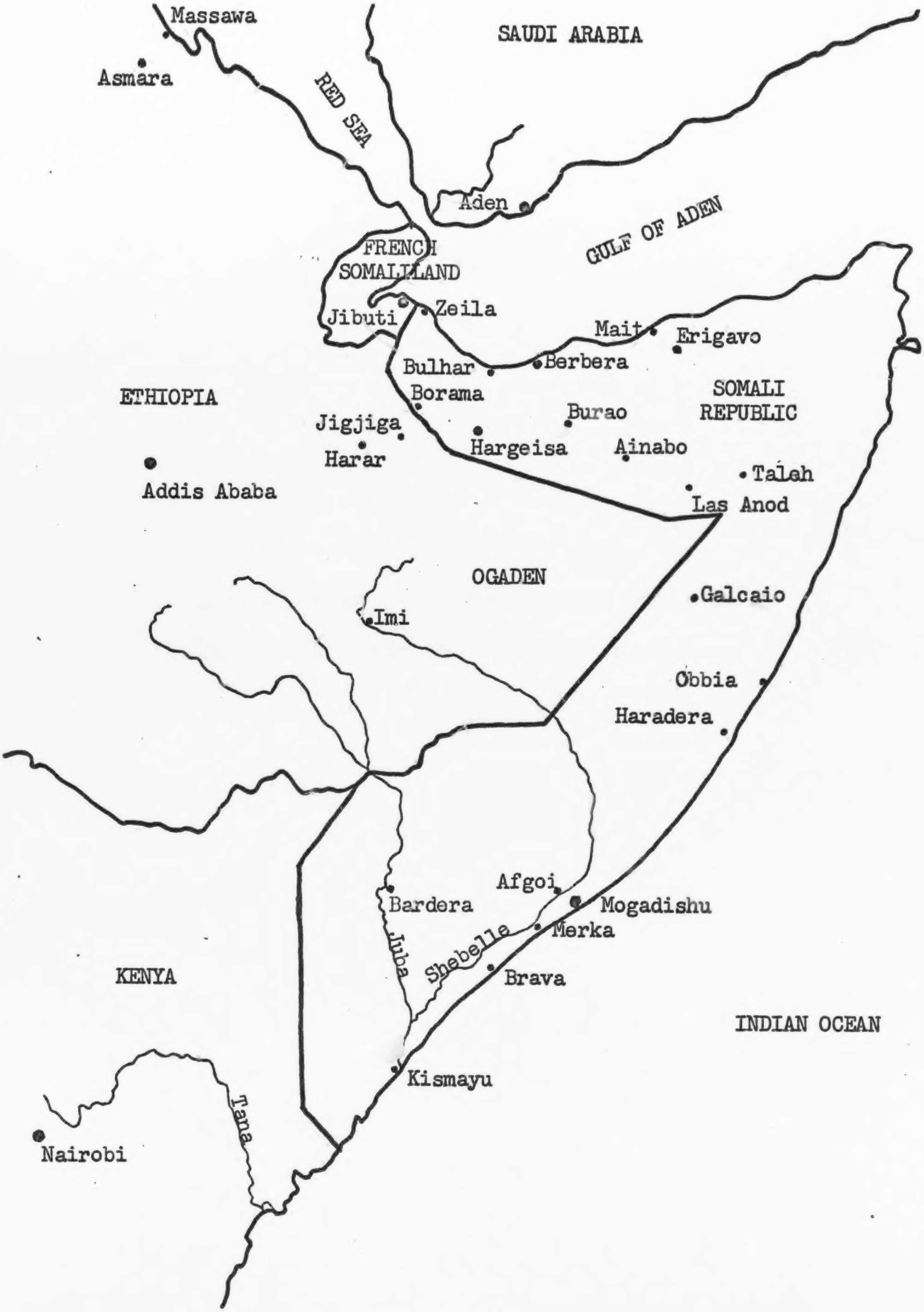
GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION 161

GLOSSARY 163

INTRODUCTION

This Pony, or set of translations, was developed to aid students in their study of the texts in the Reader. Others may wish to use the English translations as a means of learning something of Somali culture. While such use is not to be discouraged, it is important that certain qualifications be understood. First, this volume is not a systematic and thorough introduction to Somali ethnography. Second, the information contained in the lessons sometimes tells more about the attitude of the Somali who wrote the text than about the culture, history or whatever. In some cases facts are of questionable accuracy. However, if one keeps at hand and consults the first volume's notes in each lesson, it is unlikely that he will be led very far astray.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Bardera
Mogadishu
Merka
Juba
Shebelle
Brava
KENYA
INDIAN OCEAN
Kismayu
Tana
Nairobi

UNIT I

Literal: Geography-the republic-the somali-the

English: The Geography of the Somali Republic

UNIT I

A.

Literal

Where she is at located and the amount she is equal to.

English

Location and size.

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Republic-the somali-the where-it at located [in] horn-the Africa. 2. Place-the north what-it at is-near gulf-the Aden, east southern-and sea big-the Indian. 3. Countries [on] sides-the other there are-near. 4. Countries-those what-it is: Kenya which [is on] south western is-near and Ethiopia which [is on] place-the western is-near and country-the somali-the which French-the hold which [is on] north western is-near.

5. Republic-the somali-the area-her-the [is] two hundred and six and fifty thousand which[are] miles which square are; what-it-and there live two million up-to three million which [are] people.

English

1. The Somali Republic is in the Horn of Africa. 2. To the north lies the Gulf of Aden and to the south east the Indian Ocean. 3. On its other sides are countries. 4. Those countries are: Kenya to the south west, Ethiopia to the west and French Somaliland to the north west.

5. The area of the Somali Republic is 256,000 square miles, and its population is two to three million.

Questions

1. Is the Somali Republic situated in the Gulf of Aden (Indian Ocean, Horn of Africa)?
2. Is Kenya (the Somali Republic) situated in the Horn of Africa?
3. Is the Gulf of Aden to the east (southeast, north) of the Somali Republic?
4. Is the Indian Ocean to the west (south, southeast) of the Somali Republic?
5. Is the Somali Republic to the east (south, northwest) of the Indian Ocean?
6. Is the Somali Republic to the north (east, south) of the Gulf of Aden?
7. Are there other countries surrounding the Somali Republic?
8. Is Kenya to the west (northwest, southwest) of the Somali Republic?
9. Is Ethiopia to the east (south, west) of the Somali Republic?
10. Is French Somaliland to the southwest (northeast, northwest) of the Somali Republic?
11. Is the Somali Republic to the southwest (northwest, northeast) of Kenya?
12. Is the Somali Republic to the west (north, east) of Ethiopia?
13. Is the Somali Republic to the northeast (southwest, southeast) of French Somaliland?
14. Is the area of the Somali Republic 256 (256 million, 256 thousand)square miles?

15. Do one million to three million (two million to three million, one million to two million) people live there?

16. Is the Somali Republic situated in the Gulf of Aden or the Horn of Africa?

17. Is Kenya or the Somali Republic situated in the Horn of Africa?

18. Is the Gulf of Aden to the north or east of the Somali Republic?

19. Is the Indian Ocean to the southeast or southwest of the Somali Republic?

20. Is the Somali Republic to the west or south of the Gulf of Aden?

21. Is the Somali Republic to the northeast or northwest of the Indian Ocean?

22. Is Kenya to the southwest or northwest of the Somali Republic?

23. Is the Somali Republic to the northeast or southeast of Kenya?

24. Is Ethiopia to the east or west of the Somali Republic?

25. Is the Somali Republic to the east or west of Ethiopia?

26. Is French Somaliland to the northwest or southwest of the Somali Republic?

27. Is the Somali Republic to the southeast or northeast of French Somaliland?

28. Is French Somaliland to the southwest or northwest of the Somali Republic?

29. Is Kenya to the southwest or northwest of the Somali Republic?

30. Is the Gulf of Aden to the west or north of the Somali Republic?

31. Is Ethiopia to the west or north of the Somali Republic?

32. Is the area of the Somali Republic 256,000 or 265,000 square miles?

33. Do two million to three million or three million to five million people live there?

34. What country is situated in the Horn of Africa?

35. Where is the Somali Republic located?

36. What is located to the north (southeast, southwest, west, northwest) of the Somali Republic?

37. Where is the Gulf of Aden (the Indian Ocean, Kenya, Ethiopia, French Somaliland) situated?

38. What is the area of the Somali Republic?

39. How many people live there?

UNIT I

B.

Literal

Land-the way-the formed-[it-] is

English

Topography

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Land-the formation-his what-we [it] into divide can [is] four places. 2. Place-the [which] in-front-being [is] land-the sea-the to near. 3. Place-the [which] in-front-being-and Guban-the one calls.

4. Place-the second [is] mountains-the Guban-the below-being. 5. Mountains-these themselves linked-are. 6. Mountains-these [which are] themselves linked Ogo-the one calls.

7. Place-the third [is a] land very big. 8. Land-this [is] the[-one] sand-the red having which Haud-the one might-call/calls.

10. Place-the fourth-and [is] the[-one] two-the rivers pass. 11. Rivers-these [are] the[-ones] one might-call/calls Juba and Shabelle. 12. Place-this fourth-and [is] republic-the place-her southern.

English

1. We can divide the country/land into four areas. 2. The first is the land near the sea. 3. The first area is called the Guban.

4. The second is the mountains below, i.e., to the south of, the Guban. 5. The mountains form a chain. 6. This chain of mountains is called the Ogo.

7. The third area is very extensive. 8. This region lies to the south of, i.e., below, the mountains. 9. And this land is [the] one which has red sand/soil and which is called the Haud.

10. The fourth region is that [which] the two rivers pass [through]. 11. These rivers are those called Juba and Shabelle. 12. This fourth area is in the southern part of the Republic.

Questions

1. Is the Somali Republic divided into six (two, four) geographical areas?
2. Is the land near the sea called Haud (Ogo, Guban)?
3. Is the Guban near the sea?
4. Is the Ogo a river (a chain of mountains)?
5. Is the Ogo to the west (north, east, south) of the Guban?
6. Is the Guban to the south (northwest, southeast, north) of the Ogo?
7. Is the chain of mountains to the south of the Guban called Haud (Ogo)?
8. Is the land with small hills called Ogo (Guban, Haud)?

9. Does the *Guban* (*Ogo*, *Haud*) have red soil?
10. Is the land to the south of the mountains called *Ogo* (*Guban*, *Haud*)?
11. Does the *Guban* (*Ogo*, *Haud*) have red soil and small hills?
12. Does the *Haud* have high mountains?
13. Is the *Haud* to the east (south) of the *Ogo*?
14. Is the Juba (Shabelle) a chain of mountains (river)?
15. Are the Juba and Shabelle in the extreme west (east, north, south) of the Republic?
16. Is the Somali Republic divided into two or four geographical areas?
17. Is the land near the sea called *Haud*, *Ogo* or *Guban*?
18. What is the land near the sea called?
19. Is the *Ogo* a river or a chain of mountains?
20. Is the *Ogo* to the east or south of the *Guban*?
21. Is the chain of mountains to the south of the *Guban* called *Ogo* or *Haud*?
22. What is the chain of mountains to the south of the *Guban* called?
23. Is the *Guban* to the west or north of the *Ogo*?
24. Is the land with small hills called *Guban*, *Ogo* or *Haud*?
25. Is red soil found in the *Guban*, *Ogo* or *Haud*?
26. Is the land to the south of the mountains called *Guban* or *Haud*?

27. What is the land with the red soil and small hills called?

28. Is the Haud south or west of the Ogo?

29. Is the Guban north or south of the Haud?

30. What is the land to the south (north) of the mountains called?

31. Is the Juba (Shabelle) a chain of mountains or a river?

32. What are the Juba and Shabelle?

33. Are the Juba and Shabelle in the extreme west or south of the Republic?

34. What are the two rivers in the extreme south of the Republic called?

35. Into how many areas can we divide the land?

36. What is the first (second, third, fourth) area?

37. Where is the Guban (Ogo, Haud)?

38. What (where) is the fourth area?

39. Where are the Juba and Shabelle located?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. Guban-the pasturage much-the not grows. 2. Guban [is] land [where] pasturage much not grows. 3. Guban-the sand much has. 4. Sand-the pasturage much-the not grows.

5. Day-the land-the very hot-is. 6. Wind-the sea-the toward-speaker land passes. 7. Wind-that night-the land-the makes-cold-for [the Somalis].

8. Rain-the Guban-the there not much. 9. What is likely that he year-the six inches which rain is may find. 10. Rain-that when-it rains month-the October and March.

11. Guban-the place-the southern and place-the western what is located mountains tall. 12. Mountains-those [are] those very Guban-the than pasturage much.

English

1. The Guban does not have much pasturage. 2. The Guban is land where not much pasturage grows. 3. Guban is very sandy. 4. Not much pasturage grows in the sand.

5. The land is very hot during the day. 6. Wind from the sea passes over the land. 7. That wind makes the night cool.

8. There is not much rain in the Guban. 9. [The Guban] may average six inches of rainfall each year. 10. This rain falls during October and March.

11. There are high mountains to the south and the west of Guban. 12. These mountains have very much more pasturage than the Guban has.

Questions

1. Is the Guban a sandy area?
2. Does the Guban have little (much) vegetation?
3. Is the Guban cool (hot) during the day?
4. Is the Guban cool (hot) at night?
5. Is the Guban cooled by the sea breeze during the day?
6. Is the Guban cooled by the sea breeze at night?
7. Does the Guban get much (little) rain?
8. Does the Guban get two (four, six) inches of rain a year?
9. Does the rain fall during October and March?
10. Are there high mountains (small hills) to the south and west (north and east) of the Guban?
11. Do the mountains have more (less) vegetation than the Guban?
12. Does the Guban have more (less) vegetation than the mountains?
13. Does the Guban have much or little vegetation?
14. Does the Guban get much or little rain?
15. Does the Guban get two or six inches of rain a year?
16. Is the Guban cool or hot during the day?
17. Is the Guban cooled by the sea breeze during the day or at night?
18. Are the mountains to the south and west or north and east of the Guban?
19. Are there high mountains or small hills to the south and west of the Guban?
20. Do the mountains have more or less vegetation than the Guban?

21. Does the Guban have more or less vegetation than the mountains?
22. What kind of area is the Guban?
23. How much rain does it get?
24. When does the rain fall?
25. What is located to the south and west of the Guban?

LESSON 3

Literal

1. *Ogo*-the mountains tall has. 2. Mountains-the height-their what-is-likely [is] that-he might reach six thousand which [are] feet. 3. *Ogo*-the *Guban*-the than pasturage more-is. 4. *Ogo*-the what-she finds up-to twenty inches which rain are. 5. Rain-that especially where-it falls [on] land-the very high. 6. *Jilal*-the *Ogo*-the very dry-becomes. 7. Group moving-the [in] *Ogo*-the [who] living-and [in] *Jilal*-the move. 8. Group moving-this [to] *Guban*-the or [to] land-the [which] *balihs* has they move.

English

1. The *Ogo* has high mountains. 2. The height of these mountains may reach 6,000 feet. 3. The *Ogo* has more pasturage than the *Guban*. 4. The *Ogo* gets up to twenty inches of rain. 5. This rain falls mostly on high ground. 6. During the *jilal*, the *Ogo* dries up. 7. During the *jilal*, the nomads in the *Ogo* move. 8. These nomads go to the *Guban* or to land that has *balihs*.

Questions

1. Do the mountains of the *Ogo* reach a height of 4,000 (6,000, 8,000) feet?
2. Does the *Ogo* have less (more) vegetation than the *Guban*?
3. Does the *Guban* have more (less) vegetation than the *Ogo*?
4. Does the *Ogo* get up to 10 (20, 30) inches of rain?
5. Does little (much) rain fall of high ground?

6. Does it rain during the jilal?

7. Does the Ogo dry up during the jilal?

8. Do the nomads in the Ogo stay there (move) during the jilal?

9. Do the mountains of the Ogo reach a height of 6,000 or 8,000 feet?

10. Does the Ogo have more or less vegetation than the Guban?

11. Does the Guban have more or less vegetation than the Ogo?

12. Does the Ogo get up to 10 inches or up to 20 inches of rain?

13. Does more or less rain fall on high ground?

14. During the jilal, does the Ogo get rain or does it dry up?

15. During the jilal, do the nomads in the Ogo stay there or move?

16. How high are the mountains of the Ogo?

17. How much rain does the Ogo receive?

18. Where does most of this rain fall?

19. What happens to the Ogo during the jilal?

20. Where do the nomads move during the jilal?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. Haud-the [is] land-the mountains-the below-being. 2. Haud-the trees many has. 3. Trees-these [are] the[-ones] [that] thorns-the have. 4. Time-the rain-the falls pasturage much it has. 5. Time-the gu-the group moving-the many-his place-this live. 6. Haud-the what-he has soil red and hills small. 7. Balihs [in] Haud-the one digs. 8. Balihs-those when-it one digs before rain-the fall (neg.). 9. Balihs-the what-it one-for digs so-that animals-the thirst die-may (neg.).

English

1. The Haud is the region south of the mountains. 2. The Haud has many trees. 3. Those trees have thorns. (i.e., they are the "thorn-bush," a kind of acacia referred to in the literature.) 4. During the rainy season it produces a lot of pasturage. 5. During the gu many of the nomads live here (in the Haud). 6. The Haud has red soil and small hills. 7. Balihs are dug in the Haud.
8. Those balihs are dug before the rainy season.
9. Balihs are dug so that the livestock will not die of thirst.

Questions

1. Is the area to the south of the mountains called Guban (Haud)?
2. Is the Haud to the north (south) of the mountains?
3. Are the mountains to the south (north) of the Haud?
4. Are there many (few) trees in the Haud?
5. Are the trees of the thorny type?
6. Does the Haud have many trees of the thorny type?
7. Is there much (little) pasturage when it rains?
8. Do most of the nomads settle in Haud (Guban) during the gu?
9. Do most of the nomads settle in the Haud during the jilal (gu)?
10. Are balihs dug in the Haud before (after) the gu?
11. Is the area to the south of the mountains called Guban or Haud?
12. Is the Haud to the north or south of the mountains?
13. Are there many or few trees in the Haud?
14. Is there much or little pasturage in the Haud when it rains?
15. During the gu, do most of the nomads settle in the Guban or the Haud?
16. Do most of the nomads settle in the Haud during the gu or the jilal?

17. Are balihs dug in the Haud before or after the gu?

18. What is the ares to the south of the mountains called?

19. What grows there?

20. What kind of trees are they?

21. When is there a lot of pasturage?

22. What do most of the nomads do during the gu?

23. Why?

24. What kind of land is the Haud?

25. Where are balihs dug?

26. When are they dug?

27. Why are they dug?

LESSON 5

Literal

1. South-the below than different-is [from] republic-the amount-her-the other. 2. Two-the rivers which [are] Shabelle and Juba it republic-the south-her pass. 3. Time-the water one there not does-not find.

4. Land-the [which] Shabelle [on] sides-his is-the forests much not have. 5. Land-that is one [which] sand has. 6. Trees small-and it has. 7. River-the Juba forests large place-the southern are-near.

English

1. The extreme South is different from the rest of the Republic. 2. The two rivers Juba and Shabelle pass through the South of the Republic. 3. Therefore it has permanent water.

4. The land around the Shabelle doesn't have many forests. 5. That land is sandy. 6. It has small trees. 7. To the south of the Juba, there are large forests.

Questions

1. Is the extreme south (north) of the Republic different from (the same as) the other regions mentioned?
2. Are the Juba and Shabelle two rivers (mountains)?
3. Are they in the extreme west (south) of the Republic?
4. Does the extreme south have permanent water?

5. Is the area sround the Shabelle sandy?
6. Does that area have many forests (shrubs)?
7. Are there jungles around the Juba (Shabelle)?
8. Are the jungles to the north (south) of the Juba?
9. Is the extreme south of the Republic the same as
or different from the other regions?
10. Are the Juba and Shabelle mountains or rivers?
11. Are they in the extreme south or west of the Republic?
12. Does the area around the Shabelle have more trees or shrubs?
13. Are there jungles around the Juba or around the Shabelle?
14. Are the jungles to the north or south of the Juba?
15. How is the extreme south of the Republic different
from the other regions?
16. What pass through it?
17. What kind of land is around the Shabelle?
18. What grows there?
19. What is found around the Juba?
20. In which direction?

UNIT I

C.

Literal

When rain-the rains and when it doesn't-rain

English

Seasons

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Times-the rain rains and times-the it doesn't rain what-we into divide can four. 2. Gu-the [is] one [of] times-the rain rains. 3. Gu-the when-it begins [in] month-the April. 4. Time-that [is] time-the wind-the monsoon-the one calls begin.

5. Gu-~~the~~ grass much grows. 6. Animals-the [at] time-this are-born. 7. Milk-the very becomes-much.

8. [in] Gu-the people-the many-his [in the] Haud settle. 9. Some-and [in] Ogo-the settle. 10. Time-this flowers many come-out. 11. Trees-the leaf-out.

12. Trees-the [which in] Haud-the grow thorns have. 13. Trees-the what-it [is] the one is galol. 14. Rope-the galol-the [from] inner-bark-his one braids. 15. Hut somali-the what-it from is-built mats and things other. 16. Stuff-that-and what one from makes rope-the galol-the.

English

1. We can divide the rainy and dry seasons into four. 2. The gu is one of the rainy seasons. 3. The gu begins in April. 4. That is when the monsoon begins.

5. During the gu a lot of grass grows. 6. The livestock give birth at this time. 7. There is a lot of milk.

8. During the gu most people settle in the Haud. 9. Some [also] settle in the Ogo. 10. Many flowers grow at this time. 11. The trees get leaves.

12. The trees that grow in the Haud have thorns. 13. One of those trees is the galol. 14. Rope is made from its inner bark. 15. Somali huts are made from roof mats and other things. 16. And that stuff (the mats) is made from galol ropes.

Questions

1. How many seasons are there?
2. What is the gu?
3. When does it begin?
4. When do livestock give birth?
5. What is plentiful during the gu?
6. What grows at that time?
7. Where do most people (i.e., nomads) settle during the gu?
8. What type of trees grow there?
9. Name one.
10. What is the inner bark of this tree used for?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. Gu-the what is-near ħagah. 2. Wind [of] ħagah-the [is] wind [which] strength has. 3. When-it happens [in] month-the June or July. 4. [in] ħagah-the rain not rains. 5. Time-the wind-that trees-the and grass-both they dry-up. 6. Then group moving-the mountains-the Ogo-the they to move. 7. Wind-that dust much raises. 8. Land-the which[is] all dust fills.

English

1. The gu is followed by the ħagah. 2. The wind of the ħagah is a strong wind. 3. It comes in June or July. 4. There is no rain during ħagah. 5. From the wind then both the trees and grasses dry up. 6. Then the nomads move to the Ogo. 7. That wind raises much dust. 8. Dust fills all the land.

Questions

1. What is the ħagah?
2. When does it begin?
3. Does it rain during the ħagah?
4. What does the wind do to the trees and grass?
5. Where do some of the nomads go at this time?
6. What does the wind raise?

LESSON 3

Literal

1. hagah-the what is-near dayr. 2. [In] dayr-the some rain is rains. 3. Rain-this way-the in gu-the rains [is] not as much as. 4. Rain-that when-it begins September or October what-it-and goes until December or January beginning-her. 5. Some grass is again [at] time-this grows. 6. Rain-the [during] dayr-the where-it much is [on] coast-the north.

English

1. Dayr follows hagah. 2. In the dayr there is some rain. 3. This rain is not as heavy as during the gu. 4. That rain begins in September or October and lasts until December or early January. 5. Grass grows then. 6. The rain is heaviest on the north coast.

Questions

1. What follows the hagah?
2. Does it rain during the dayr?
3. When does this rain begin?
4. When does it end?
5. Where does most of the rain fall?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. Jilal-the when-he begins [is] December or January time-the (i.e., when) dayr-the ends. 2. Jilal-the rain much-the does-not-rain; land-the-and very cold is. 3. Grass-the and trees-the they dry-up waters-and they very diminish. 4. Time-this nomads where-they draw-near-to [is] land-the [which] balihs-the and catch-basins--the has.

English

1. Jilal begins in December or January when the dayr ends. 2. During jilal there is very little rain, and the land becomes very cold. 3. Grass, trees, and water dry up. 4. Then the nomads move to places where there are balihs and catch basins.

Questions

1. When does the jilal begin?
2. When does the dayr end?
3. Is there much rain during the jilal?
4. Is it hot or cool?
5. What happens to water during the jilal?
6. What happens to the vegetation?
7. What do the nomads do during the jilal?

UNIT I

D.

Literal

What one there grows the

English

Crops

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Republic-the somali-the amount-her large things many which one there grows is-not. 2. Place-the southern which rivers-the pass what most, (u ku bədən), one there grows. 3. Place-the north land-the amount-the large [is] dried-is. 4. Land-that rain much [is] not found. 5. Rivers [which] gardens-the one there waters-and [does] not have.

6. Things-the few which place-the north one there grows what the one is sorghum-the. 7. Maize and some vegetables are-and one there grows. 8. Maize-the and sorghum-the what grows people-the villages-the dwell. 9. Villages-the what-they to near-are towns-the.

10. Where food-the mainly, (ad...u) one there grows amount-the between-being Hargeisa and Borama. 11. Amount-the small which produce is-and [on] valleys-the sides-their one there grows.

English

1. In most parts of the Republic not many things are grown. 2. It is in the south where the rivers run that the most is grown. 3. Most of the land in the north is too dry. 4. Little rain falls there. 5. There are no rivers to irrigate the crop plots.

6. One of the few things which grows in the north is sorghum. 7. Maize and some produce are also grown there. 8. They are grown by people who live in villages. 9. The villages are close to the towns.

10. The food (maize and sorghum) is grown mainly in the area between Hargeisa and Borama. 11. In addition small amounts of produce are grown along the sides of valleys.

Questions

1. Where are most of the crops grown in the Somali Republic?
2. Why is this?
3. Why is the northern region dry?
4. What are some things grown in the north?
5. Where are maize and sorghum grown?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. [In] place-the southern [where] two-the rivers which [are] Juba and Shabelle pass what one there grows, what most,(u ku bədən), [is] bananas-the. 2. Bananas-the, amount-the country-the inside-his one there might-use except, amount-the other what one sends land-the Italian-the. 3. [Of] that which,(wəħ), [in] country-the one there grows,[of] that which one sends-and, what [there] is[is] bananas-the. 4. Produce, [than] amount-the [in] place-the north one there grows, quantity, (tiro), more, (ka bədən), and varieties, (no9ə9yo), more one there, (in the south),grows. 5. Produce-the what the one is, tomatoes-the and mangoes-the and oranges-the. 6. Sorghum and maize-also [in some] places one there, (in the south),grows.

English

1. In the south, where the two rivers are, mostly bananas are grown. 2. Except for the amount used within the country, bananas are exported to Italy. 3. Of that which is grown in the country, bananas are the things exported. 4. The produce grown in the south is greater in quantity and variety than that grown in the north. 5. Among the kinds of produce are tomatoes, mangoes, and oranges. 6. Sorghum and maize are also grown some places in the south.

Questions

1. What is the principle crop grown in the south?
2. What other crops are grown there?
3. Are more varieties of fruits and vegetables grown in the north or in the south?
4. To what country are bananas exported?
5. What other things that are grown are exported?

UNIT I

E.

Literal

Livestocks-the rearing-their

English

Animal Husbandry

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Livestock-the somali-the rear what is camels and sheep-and-goats and cows. 2. Camels and sheep-and-goats who raises nomads. 3. Cows-the where one there at raises places-the time every one settled-is. 4. Camels and sheep-and-goats amount-their great where one at raises Haud-the and Ogo-the place-her southern.

5. Lands-those mountains tall not have. 6. Guban-the and Ogo-the place-her southern-and is there pasturage most-are. 7. Camel-the mountains-the for not suited-being because he there can't-walk-on-sharp-ground.

English

1. The livestock which Somalis raise includes camels, sheep, goats and cattle. 2. Nomads raise camels and sheep and goats. 3. Cattle are raised in places of permanent settlement. 4. A large amount of sheep and goats and camels are raised in the Haud and in the southern portion of the Ogo.

5. Those places have no high mountains. 6. The most pasturage is in the Guban and the southern Ogo. 7. Camels are not suited for the mountains because they can not walk on sharp ground.

Questions

1. What kinds of livestock do the Somalis raise?
2. Which kinds are raised by the nomads?
3. Which ones are kept in permanent settlements?
4. Where are most of the cattle and sheep raised?
5. Why?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. Somalis-the what-they cattle call grass and water live-on-ers so [they from] the [one] not go-far land-the water-the has. 2. Then land-the berkeds-the and balihs-the has one there raises [cattle]. 3. Camel-the month be-waterless can sheep-the and goats-the [which] time two until three weeks is.

English

1. Somalis call cattle grass-and-water-live-on-ers so they do not go far from the land with water. 2. Then they (cattle) are raised on the land with catch-basins and reservoirs. 3. Camels can be waterless for a month while sheep and goats can for two or three weeks.

Questions

1. What do Somalis say about cattle?
2. Where are cattle raised?
3. How long can camels stay without water?
4. How long can sheep and goats stay without water?

UNIT I

F.

Literal

wild-animals-the one there finds-the

English

Fauna

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Republic-the place-her southern and place-her north place where live animals [which] sort[s] are. 2. Two-those divisions one-the [is] republic-the place-her north which not rain-the much find, water-the much-and not have. 3. Place-the other-and [is] land-the two-the rivers have which place-the southern is. 4. [In] place-the southern [there is] pasturage, and water much-is [than in] place-the north. 5. Animals-the water-the much need region-the one there finds.

English

1. Fauna of different kinds inhabit the southern and northern portions of the Republic.(i.e., there are two ecological regions in the Republic.) 2. Of the two areas the north has little rain or [surface] water. 3. The other area, in the south, has two rivers. 4. The south has more grass land and [surface] water than the north. 5. Those animals which require substantial amounts of water are found there [in the south].

Questions

1. Where are the animals in the Somali Republic found?
2. Into how many parts can the Republic be divided when one looks at the animals which are there?
3. What are these parts?
4. Which area receives more water?
5. Why?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. Place-the north fauna-the lives which [are] those water without-the reflexive, (*is* *ka*), not-hold can, what the few, (*mid*), is: lion-the, hyena-the, leopard-the, and fox-the. 2. Beasts-those amount-the large [in] *Haud*-the and *Ogo*-the are. 3. *Ogo*-the not many animals-those because *Ogo*-the mountainous very, (*bədən*) is. 4. Amount-the small which [in] *Ogo*-the live where-they are [in] place-the southern. 5. All-their what-they very even more than [elsewhere] are [in] *Haud*-the. 6. What-it others which [in] *Haud*-the live [are:] monkey-the, ostrich-the, gazelle-the, and dikdik-the. 7. Dikdik-the and monkey-the [in] *Ogo*-the and *Guban*-the-and one there finds. 8. *Guban*-the very hot-is; grazing much-and not have. 9. Groups many which settled-and not are, animals-and what small one there finds. 10. The-ones what the few is: fox-the and hyena-the and lion-the.. 11. What place every one finds lizard-the and tail bent-the (scorpion) and spider-the and snake-the.

English

1. In the north live the animals which can go without water; a few of them are: lion, hyena, leopard, and fox. 2. The majority of them remain in the *Haud* and the *Ogo*. 3. Not many of those animals are in the *Ogo* because the *Ogo* is very mountainous, (i.e., the animals listed are savannah animals.) 4. A few of the animals living in the *Ogo* are in the southern part thereof.

5. There are even more in the Haud than elsewhere. 6. Others that live in the Haud include monkeys, the ostrich, gazelles, and the dikdik. 7. The dikdik and monkey are found also in the Ogo and Guban. 8. The Guban is very hot and does not have much grazing. 9. There are not many settlements [in the Guban], and few animals are found there. 10. Some of these are the fox, the hyena and the lion. 11. The lizard, the scorpion, the spider and the snake are found everywhere.

Questions

1. What are some animals that don't need much water?
2. Where do they live?
3. What are some other animals that live in the Haud?
4. Why are there few wild animals in the Guban?
5. Name some that are found there.
6. Which animals can be found everywhere?

LESSON 3

Literal

1. Land-the [which] rivers-the nearness-their, [which] wild-animals kind other is one there finds. 2. Animals-those [are] some water much and pasturage good need. 3. The-ones what the few is: elephant-the and crocodile-the and hippopotamus-the and rhinoceros-the and monkey-the and zebra-the. 4. What-it is some [which] rivers nearness-their and [in] place-the north one there finds. 5. The-ones what the few are: lion-the and leopard-the.

English

1. Another kind of animal is found in the region near the rivers. 2. Some of those animals require abundant water and good grazing. 3. Among those are: elephant, crocodile, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, monkey and zebra. 4. Some of them are found both near the rivers and in the north. 5. Those are the lion and leopard.

Questions

1. What kind of animals are found in the area around the rivers?
2. Name some of these.
3. Which animals are found in both the north and the south?

UNIT II

The Nomads

38/39/40

UNIT II

The Nomads

LESSON 1

Literal

1. [In] country-the somali-the people-the [who] live of-each/every-hundred, (boqol ka i ba), up-to seventy-about, (i.e.,about seventy percent) nomads are. 2. Nomads-the [are] people-the [who in] Bush-the live and livestock-the raise. 3. Life-their what-it tied-to-is [is] livestock-the [which] they raise. 4. [A] place [in] land-the [where] they life-is is and-which, (o), time every rain finds [there] is-no. 5. Then whichever, (kol ba), place-the rain little-the rains they move. 6. Livestock-the [which] they raise what-it is: camels-the and sheep-the and goats-the and cattle-the. 7. Somalis-the many-their-the camels-the and sheep-and-goats-the they raise.

English

1. Of the people who live in the Somali country about seventy percent are nomads. 2. The nomads are the people who live in the Bush and raise animals. 3. Their life revolves around the animals they raise. 4. In the land in which they live, there is no place that gets rain all the time. 5. Hence, they move to wherever a little rain falls. 6. The animals they raise are camels, sheep, goats, and cows. 7. Most of the Somalis raise camels and sheep/goats.

Questions

1. What percentage of the Somali people are nomads?
2. Where do the nomads live?
3. What do they raise?
4. Why do the nomads move?
5. What are the animals that the nomads raise?

LESSON 2

Caption

Literal: Huts-the Nomads-the
English: The Nomads' Houses

Literal

1. Huts-the [which] nomads-the build [are] huts whatever, (kol ba), place they to move tote can. 2. Huts-the parts-the one takes-apart male-camels one onto loads when one moves; when one camps-and part-the camels-the one takes-off [and] one builds.

3. Huts-those how-they all-are what one [them] of makes trees-the and cut-grass-the and dur-the [which in] country-the grows. 4. Trees-the inner-bark-their what one of [it] makes ropes-the; branches-their-and what one of [them] makes poles and curved-poles. 5. 9əwsəs-the what one [it] of makes kinds-the [of] grass-the one [which] one [of] is.
6. Alol-the-and dur-the one [it] of makes. 7. Inner-bark-the kebeds-the-and one makes. 8. Curved-poles-the as, (sɪda), bows-the one makes and ground-the one on causes-to-stand-up.
9. Poles-the below-the hold. 10. kebeds-the curved-poles-the top-the one en-tops; 9əwsəs-the and alols-the what one [them] over-puts sides-the. 11. Huts-the canvas or hide top-the one puts-over so that, (si...u), rain-the keep-away.

English

1. The huts that the nomads build are huts that they can move to wherever they go. 2. The huts are dismantled and put on camels' backs when moving; when settling they are unloaded from the camels and reassembled.

3. Those huts are made entirely from the trees, grass and dur that grow in the country. 4. Ropes are made from the inner bark of trees and [straight] poles and curved poles from their branches. 5. 9əwsəs is made from a kind of grass. 6. Alol is made from dur. 7. Kebeds are made from the inner bark [of trees]. 8. Curved poles are made in the form of bows and stuck into the ground. 9. Poles support them from below. 10. Kebeds are placed over the curved poles; 9əwsəs and alol are placed on the sides. 11. Canvas or hide is put over the tops of the huts to keep out rain.

Questions

1. What kind of houses do the nomads build?
2. What do they do with their houses when they move?
3. From what things are the houses made?
4. From what are ropes made?
5. From what are 9əwsəs made?
6. From what are alol made?
7. From what are kebdo made?
8. How are the ∂ɪgo made?
9. What supports the ∂ɪgo?
10. What is put on top of the ∂ɪgo?
11. Where are the 9əwsəs and alol put?

LESSON 3

Their Life

Literal

1. Nomads when-they get-up [in] morning-the first, [i.e., early]; [at] time-that they livestock-the milk. 2. Men-the camels-the he milks; women-the-and sheep-and-goats-the. 3. Cattle-the women-the and men-the both, [ka...ba], they milk. 4. Then they milk-the drink and they tea-and, if-they have [any] brew, they animals-the release, (i.e., turn out to pasture).

5. Camels-the who herds men, sheep-and-goats-the-and women. 6. Boys-the young-the-and what is likely [is] that they sometimes sheep-and-goats-the herd. 7. Cattle-the men or women herd.

8. Camel-the places-the far he to pasture goes, sheep-and-goats-the but not fars. 9. Sheep-the and goats-the one together, [is ku] herds [them] and one together raises [them]. 10. Animals-the when one brings-to-shelter-for-night [at] sun fall-the; then again-and one milks.

11. [At] night-the what one eats [is] meat or maize or sorghum or rice. 12. Maize-the and sorghum-the and rice-the what one on [it] adds ghee and milk.

English

1. The nomads get up early in the morning and then milk their animals. 2. The men milk the camels and the women milk the sheep and goats. 3. Both men and women milk the cows. 4. When they have drunk the milk and brewed some tea, if they have any, they turn the animals out to pasture (let the animals go).

5. The camels are herded by men and the sheep and goats by women. 6. Sometimes young boys might also herd the sheep and goats. 7. Cattle are herded by either men or women.

8. The camels go long distances for pasture but the sheep and goats don't go far. 9. Sheep and goats are raised and cared for together. 10. The animals are brought home at sunset and milked again.

11. At night meat, maize, sorghum or rice are eaten.
12. Ghee and milk are added to the maize, sorghum and rice.

Questions

1. When do the nomads get up?
2. Then what do they do?
3. Who milks the camels?
4. Who milks the sheep?
5. Who milks the cows?
6. After milking the animals, what do the nomads do?
7. What do they eat in the morning?

8. What do they eat at night?
9. Who herds the camels?
10. Who herds the sheep and goats?
11. Who herds the cattle?
12. Which animals go long distances for pasture?
13. Are sheep and goats raised together or are they raised separately?
14. When are the animals brought home?
15. What else is done at this time?

LESSON 4

Caption

Literal: Way-the ghee-the one makes the

English: How Ghee is Made

Literal

1. Ghee-the what one makes [it of] milk-the sheep-and-goats-the and milk-the cows-the. 2. When livestock-the one milks, milk-the ∂il one into puts and [in] place one puts it until part-the sours. 3. When they (milk is plural) curdle, one shakes until milk-the and butter-the separate. 4. Then butter-the which [on] top-the sits one from removes han-the. 5. Butter-the one collects until [it] becomes-much. 6. After-its-and one fries; then he, [bʊr9ədka], which liquid is han other or tin one into puts. 7. Ghee-that not bad-becomes and when one wants food-the one to add can. 8. Nomads-the ghee-the amount-his much make afterwards-and towns-the in sell [it].

English

1. Ghee is made from sheep and goat's milk and cow's milk. 2. When the livestock is milked, the milk is poured into a ðil and stored till it sours. 3. When it curdles, it is shaken till the butter and the milk separate. 4. Then the butter, which is on the top, is removed from the han. 5. The butter is collected until there is a lot of it. 6. After that it is cooked (fried) and poured into another han or a tin in liquid form. 7. This ghee does not spoil and can be added to food whenever desired. 8. The nomads make most of the ghee and then sell it in the towns.

Questions

1. From what is ghee made?
2. What is done with the fresh milk?
3. After the milk sours, what is done with it?
4. What is done with the butter?
5. When enough butter is collected, what is done with it then?
6. Who makes most of the ghee?
7. What do they do with it?

LESSON 5

Caption

Literal: Ahmed and camel-the

English: Ahmed and the Camel

Literal

1. Look-at Ahmed. 2. Look-at Ahmed who runs. 3. Run, Ahmed, run. 4. Ahmed very is-fast. 5. Ahmed is boy big.

6. Look-at camel-the. 7. Camel-the is big-is. 8. Look-at Ahmed who camel-the toward is-running. 9. Look-at Ahmed who camel-the is-hitting/beating. 10. Look-at camel-the which Ahmed kicked. 11. Look-at Ahmed who himself on urinated.

English

1. See Ahmed. 2. See Ahmed run. 3. Run, Ahmed, run. 4. Ahmed can run fast. 5. Ahmed is a big boy.

6. See the camel. 7. The camel is big. 8. See Ahmed run toward the camel. 9. See Ahmed hit the camel. 10. See the camel kick Ahmed. 11. See Ahmed wet his pants.

UNIT III

The Religion of the Somali People

UNIT III

The Religion of the Somali People

LESSON 1

Literal

Lessons such as this which are very straightforward will not be rendered literally. Students should make their own literal translations and bring them to class.

English

1. The religion of the Somali people is the religion of Islam.
2. The Somali government is built upon the religion of Islam.
3. The person who has another religion is allowed to practice
his religion in Somalia. 4. The Somali people who do not hold
Islam are very few. 5. The few who are not Moslems are Christian.
6. Such people are most numberous in the south of the Republic.
7. Most of the people who have other religions are foreigners.

Questions

1. What is the religion of the Somali people?
2. Are there people in the Somali Republic who are not Muslims?
3. Are there many of these people?
4. Are most of them Somalis or foreigners?
5. What is their religion?
6. Are they allowed to practice their religion?
7. In what part of the Republic do most of them live?

LESSON 2

Caption

Literal: Prayer-the one prays the

English: Prayers

Literal

1. Moslems-the when-they pray five times day-the every. 2. Pray every when one prays where one faces Mecca. 3. When one prays-and one is not allowed, (la is u ma ogola), that one should-talk, (hedlo). 4. Quran-the which alone is one reads. 5. Man-the prayer-the people-the prays what one calls imam. 6. Imam-the where-he himself stands-up people-the other who praying-are front-their. 7. People-the other who praying-are-and line they themselves, (is), stand-up imam-the behind-his. 8. Imam-the prayer-the begins he-and ends.

English

1. Moslems pray five times every day. 2. During every prayer they face Mecca. 3. When they are praying no talking is allowed. 4. Only the Quran/Koran is read. 5. The man who leads the prayers is called an imam. 6. The imam stands before the people who are praying. 7. The people who are praying stand in a line behind the imam. 8. The imam begins the prayers and he ends them.

Questions

1. How many times do Muslims pray each day?
2. When they are praying, what direction do the people face?
3. Is talking allowed during prayer?
4. What is the man called who leads the prayers?
5. Where does the imam stand?
6. Where do the people stand?
7. Who begins the prayers and ends them?

LESSON 3

Caption

Literal: ritual-washing-the

English: Ritual Washing

Literal

1. Before person-the prayer-the begins must, (*wə ɪn-*), body-his clean be. 2. Then before must body-his which all wash teeth-brushing-the and after-and ritual-washing-the begins.

3. [In] ritual-washing-the what-he firsts crotch-washing-the. 4. Then person-the having-washed-crotch-the must fingers-washing-the. 5. After-and must arm right wash arm left-and do-next. 6. Then must face-the and ears-the wash. 7. Then [when] part-that [is] finishing must leg-the right wash afterwards leg-the left.

8. When-he legs-the washes must up-to knee-the wash. 9. When arms-the wash-and must up-to elbow wash. 10. Face-the when person-that wash-and must gargle-the.

English

1. Before a person starts praying, his body should be clean. 2. He should wash all of his body, brush his teeth and then start *wəysəysi*.

3. The beginning of *wəysəysi* is washing the crotch. 4. After washing the crotch, a person should wash his fingers. 5. After that he should wash his right arm and then his left arm. 6. Then he should wash his face and his ears. 7. When he finishes that, he should wash his right leg and then his left leg.

8. When he is washing the feet, he should wash up to the knees. 9. When he is washing the arms, he should wash up to the elbows. 10. When he is washing the face, he should also gargle.

Questions

1. What do people do before praying?
2. Why?
3. What part of the body does one wash first during weyseysi?
4. What should one wash after that?
5. After washing the arms (face and ears, legs) what should one wash?
6. What should one do while washing the face?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. Prayer each what consists-of-is two or three or four sections. 2. Section-the every person-the when praying-is Mecca faces. 3. Arm-his right his left on-top-of and Koran/Quran-the suras-his one he-reads/recites. 4. Then he-bows. 5. Then he kneels and forehead-the two times earth-the touches. 6. While he-bows, Allahu akbar he repeats. 7. Bow-the third after-his he stands-up and portion-the next-the begins. 8. Section-the every [a] sura [which] separate is he-reads/recites.

English

1. Each prayer consists of two, three or four sections. 2. In performing each section the person praying stands facing Mecca. 3. He folds his right arm over his left arm and recites a sura from the Koran/Quran. 4. He then bows once. 5. Then he kneels and bows twice more, touching his forehead to the ground. 6. While bowing, he repeats Allahu akbar. 7. After the third bow he rises to his feet and begins the next section. 8. For each section a different sura is recited.

Questions

1. How many parts does each prayer have?
2. What are these parts called?
3. What direction does a person face while praying?
4. Does he stand or kneel to begin each rək9əd?
5. What does he do with his arms?
6. What does he recite while standing?
7. How many times does he bow while standing?
8. Then what does he do?
9. How many times does he bow while kneeling?
10. What does he repeat while bowing?
11. After bowing three times, what does he do?
12. Does he recite the same sura or a different one for each rək9əd?

LESSON 5

Caption

Literal: Prayers-the one prays the

English: The Prayers

Literal

1. Prayer-the [which] first-is when one [it] prays morning early before sun-the comes-up. 2. Prayer-the what one [it] calls prayer-the morning and two *rak9ads*. 3. Prayer-the second when one [it] prays [at] noon-the. 4. Prayer-the what one calls prayer-the noon and four *rak9ads*. 5. Prayer-the third when one prays afternoon when hour four and half about (*iyo* *meleha*) is. 6. Prayer-this three *rak9ads* what-and one calls prayer-the afternoon. 7. Prayer-the fourth when one prays sun sets and four *rak9ads* what-and one calls prayer-the dusk. 8. Prayer-the fifth when one prays night when hour up-to eight-the is. 9. Prayer-the what one calls prayer-the dinner and four *rak9ads*.

English

1. The first prayer is said early in the morning before the sun rises. 2. This prayer is called the morning prayer and consists of two *rak9ads*. 3. The second prayer is said at noon. 4. This prayer is called the noon prayer and is four *rak9ads*. 5. The third

prayer is said in the late afternoon around 4:30. 6. This prayer is three rak9ads and is called the afternoon prayer. 7. The fourth prayer is said around sunset; it is four rak9ads and is called the evening prayer. 8. The fifth prayer is said at night around 8 p.m. 9. This prayer is called the dinner prayer and is four rak9ads.

Questions

1. When is the first (second, third, fourth, fifth) prayer said?
2. What is it called?
3. How long is it?

LESSON 6

Caption

Literal: Places-the one at prays the (Mosques-the)

English: Places for prayer (Mosques)

Literal

1. Moslems-the one allowed-is place-the [which] they like that they at pray if place-that clean is. 2. But what [is] good [is] if mosque near-is that-they there pray.

3. Women-the time-the much not go mosques-the but when-they go place-the back-being they there pray. 4. Time-the much houses-their they in pray.

5. Mosques-the some-and [are] buildings some-and are-not. 6. People-the not-they mosques-the near-by-not-be-the where-they pray [is in] places [for] prayer-the one "enfences." 7. When [a] place clean-they, they stones and branches small sides-the around put. 8. Mosques-the one not allowed that shoes one with enters. 9. What is likely [is] that-they shoes-the dirt hold.

English

1. Muslims are permitted to pray in any place they wish if that place is clean. 2. But it is better if there is a mosque nearby to pray there.

3. Women seldom go to the mosque, but when they do, they go to a place in the back and pray there. 4. Most of the time they pray at home.

5. Some mosques are buildings and some are not. 6. People who do not have mosques nearby pray in places which they have fenced off. 7. After they clean a place they put stones and small branches around its sides. 8. Shoes are not permitted in the mosque. 9. It is likely that shoes carry dirt.

Questions

1. What are the places called to which it is preferable for Muslims to go to pray?
2. Are all mosques buildings?
3. How are mosques which are not buildings made?
4. What may not be taken into any mosques?
5. Why?
6. Is it required of Muslims to always pray in mosques?
7. Where else may they pray?

LESSON 7

Mosques

Literal

1. Mosques-the way-the [i.e.,'like'] buildings-the other (aya) brick or stone one of builds. 2. Mosque-the when outside-the one is what one by knows [is] minaret-his tall. 3. Minaret-the [is] place-the one from calls-prayers. 4. What [it is is] place-the stands man-the [who] mu?adɪn-the one calls and when [time for] prayer [it] is people-the together, (is u ku), [he] calls.

5. Mosques-the inside-his rooms not have, chairs, located-and not exist. 6. [There is a] room very big which pillars has and mats or carpets down spread-are. 7. Mosques-the what-they having-are [is] pipes water-the [which] one with might-bath [ritually] one out pours. 8. Those not pipes-the having-be-the-and what one there puts [are] tins [which] water of full-are.

9. Mosques-the what one builds way they Mecca toward face.

English

1. Mosques, like other buildings, are built of bricks or stones. 2. The mosque is identified by its tall minaret. 3. The minaret is where prayers are called. 4. The person called the mu?adɪn stands there and calls people to prayer when the time to say prayers approaches.

5. There are no rooms or chairs inside the mosque. 6. It is a big room with pillars and furnished with mats or carpets. 7. [Some] mosques have running water for ritual cleansing. 8. Those that don't have running water have tins full of water.

9. The mosques are built so that they face Mecca.

Questions

1. Of what are mosques constructed?
2. How may a mosque be identified (known)?
3. What is a minaret?
4. Who calls the people to prayer?
5. What is the inside of a mosque like?
6. What is done with the water in the mosques?
7. Which direction do mosques face?

LESSON 8

Caption

Literal: things-the [which] religion-the forbids

English: Religious Prohibitions

Literal

1. Things-the [which] religion-the prohibits what some, (ka mid) are: alcohol-the drinking-his and pork-the eating-his. 2. Man-the [who] Moslem-the is what one [him] to forbids [is] that-he alcohol by becomes-drunk lest when prayer-his might-forget or lest errors when praying-is. 3. Meat-the pork-the-and one is not permitted [to] Moslems-the that-they eat because pork-the what-it having-is sicknesses many.

4. Dogs-the touching-their-and [is] forbidden especially mouth-their and back-their when-they wet-are. 5. Man-the [who] touches must, (wa ɪn-), seven times hands-his soap and sand with clean.

English

1. Some of the things prohibited by religion are the drinking of alcohol and the eating of pork. 2. A moslem might get drunk on alcohol and then miss his prayers or make a mistake in saying them when he is praying. 3. Moslems are not allowed to eat pork because pigs have many diseases.

4. Touching dogs is prohibited, especially on the mouth, on the back and when they are wet. 5. The person who touches a dog must wash his hands with soap and sand seven times.

Questions

1. What are three things prohibited by Islam?
2. Why are Moslems not allowed to eat pork?
3. Why are Moslems not allowed to drink alcohol?
4. What must a person do if he touches a dog?

LESSON 9

Literal

1. Month-the Ramadan [is] month-the [during which] they Moslems-the fast. 2. Month-the which all one is-not-allowed that [in] day-the something one might-eat. 3. People-the when-they something eat [is at] night-the.

4. Food-the [which] last-being when one [it] eats [in] morning-the early before prayers-are-called. 5. Food-the [which] last-being what one calls suhur. 6. Suhur-the after-and one fasts day-the which all until sun-the sets. 7. Even that cigarette one smokes one is-not-permitted. 8. Day-the places-the something one at might-eat all government-the closes. 9. Hours-the one might-work-and one shortens.

10. When [in] afternoon-the sun-the sets something one eats. 11. Time-that early what one eats [is] food which small. 12. Food-that small what one calls afur. 13. Afur-the after-and what-the one wants one eats.

English

1. The month of Ramadan is the month during which Moslems fast. 2. Throughout the month eating during the day is not allowed. 3. [Instead] people eat at night.

4. The last meal is eaten in the early morning before the call to prayer. 5. The last meal is called suhur. 6. After the suhur one fasts all day until sunset. 7. Even smoking is prohibited. 8. During the day all eating places are closed by the government.

9. Also working hours are shortened.

10. In the afternoon when the sun sets something is eaten. 11. That early meal is light. 12. That light meal is called _afur_. 13. After the _afur_ one eats whatever one wants.

Questions

1. What is Ramadan?
2. At what times are eating and drinking not allowed?
3. When is eating allowed?
4. When is the last meal eaten?
5. What is the last meal called?
6. What does one do after _suhur_?
7. What else besides eating and drinking is not allowed during the day?
8. Are eating places open during the day?
9. What does the government do to the working hours at that time?
10. When does one eat again?
11. What is the first meal in the evening called?
12. Is it heavy or light?
13. What does one eat after the _afur_?

LESSON 10

Caption

Literal: Times-the [by] religion-the one is-given-leave

English: Religious holidays

Literal

1. Ids-the what-they some are [is] times-the [by] religion-the one is-given-leave. 2. One what one calls [is] id alfidar and [it is] when month-the Ramadan ends. 3. Id-the [an]other-and what one calls [is] id aladha which id alfidar-the two months and half follows.

4. [For] id every what one takes-leave [are] two days. 5. Two-the ids-the person every clothes-his best, (u ku wənagsən) puts on, (so ħɪ∂a), [on] day-the-and group/family every one [which a] sheep/goat is they kill and food good one eats.

6. Day other which one takes-leave [is] mirac-the. 7. Mirac-the [is] day-the Prophet-the heavens-the went and God saw, (so arkəy).

8. Day-the other which one takes-leave-and [is] day-the Prophet-the was-born. 9. Day-the Prophet-the was-born id almawlid-and one calls.

English

1. The ids are some of the times that holidays are taken that have to do with religion. 2. One of them is id alfidar and it is when the month of Ramadan ends. 3. The other id is called id aladha and it comes two and a half months after id alfidar.

4. People take two days vacation for each id. 5. In the two ids everybody puts on his best clothes; and during the day every family kills a sheep/goat and good food is eaten.

6. Another day for vacation is mirac. 7. The mirac is the day when the Prophet ascended into the skies and saw God.

8. Another day for vacation is the Prophet's birthday. 9. The Prophet's birthday is also called id almawlid.

Questions

1. What are the ids?
2. How many ids are there?
3. What are their names?
4. When does id alfidar come?
5. When does id aladha come?
6. What do people do during the ids?
7. What is mirac?
8. What is another important holiday?
9. What else is the Prophet's birthday called?

UNIT IV

Education

LESSON 1

Literal

1. [In] Somalia children-the when [it is], (*əy*), five or six existence, (*cɪr* 'years'), is then, (*aya*), one into adds Quranic-school-the. 2. When [it is] that [it is] two years [at the] shortest, (*u ku yər*), is [in] Quranic-schools-the in they-be, then, (*aya*), school one [them] into adds. 3. What [there] is [is] three school [of] which each one, (*u mid wəl bi*), four years takes. 4. The [one which] one with begins what one calls elementary; the [one] next-and, (*ku ħɪgəna*), what one calls intermediate. 5. The third-and what one calls secondary.

6. When they time-the finish, student-the wants that they university enter outside-the one to sends. 7. Yet universities one not built [in] republic-the somali-the. 8. The ones learning best, (*u ku...wənagsən*) only one sends.

English

1. In Somalia, children are sent to (lit.: "put in") Quranic schools when they are about five to six years old. 2. They are then sent to [regular] school when they have been at least two years in the Quranic school. 3. There are three types of schools, and each of them takes four years. 4. The beginning one is called elementary, and the second one is called intermediate. 5. The third one is called secondary.

6. When they finish that, students who want to go to a university are sent abroad. 7. Universities have not yet been built in the Somali Republic. 8. Only those with the best studies (grades) are sent abroad.

Questions

1. How old are Somali children when they are sent to the Quranic schools?
2. How long do they stay there?
3. Where are the children sent after the Quranic schools?
4. How many types of [regular] schools are there?
5. What is the beginning one called?
6. What is the second school called?
7. What is the third one called?
8. Are there universities in the Somali Republic?
9. What do students do who want to go to a university?
10. Which students are sent abroad?

LESSON 2

Caption

Literal: Quranic-schools-the

English: Quranic Schools

Literal

1. [In] Quranic-schools-the what one there teaches [is] Quran-the and language Arabic-the. 2. Student-the what one teaches [is] how, (*sɪda*), language Arabic-the one writes one reads-and. 3. Girls-the and boys-the [in] Quranic-schools from one [another] separate are when one [them] there teaches. 4. Before [regular-] school enter child every, [for] two years [in] Quranic-school-the stays. 5. Quranic-schools-the government-the not has and who [them (schools)] opens men or women [who] language Arabic-the and Quran-the very [well] know. 6. What-they student-the from take [is] money not very much.

English

1. The Quran and Arabic are taught in the Quranic schools. 2. Students are taught how to read and write Arabic. 3. Boys and girls are taught in separate Quranic schools. 4. Every student normally stays about two years in a Quranic school before he enters the [regular] schools. 5. Quranic schools do not belong to the government, but they are opened by men or women who know Arabic and the Quran very well. 6. They take a small tuition from the students.

Questions

1. What things are taught in the Quranic schools?
2. Are boys and girls taught in the same Quranic schools?
3. How long must every student stay in the Quranic school before he enters elementary school?
4. Do Quranic schools belong to the government?
5. Who runs the Quranic schools?
6. Do the students have to pay?

LESSON 3

Caption

Literal: Elementary

English: Elementary Schools

Literal

1. Elementary school-the when-they students-the enter [is] when it, (*əy*), age-their eight about, (*iyo meləha*), is, how-long, (*wəħ*-),-and-they there stay [is] four years. 2. [In] school-this what one there begins [is] mathematics-the and language English-the and geography-the and history-the. 3. [In] Republic-the place-the north [in] schools-these what everything [in] language Arabic [is] one in teaches. 4. [In] place-the southern-and part great [of] what one teaches [is in] language Italian-the. 5. [In] schools-these [from] students money [from] them one not needs-requires.

English

1. Students enter the elementary schools when they are about eight years old, and they stay there for four years. 2. Math, the English language, geography, and history are started in these schools. 3. In these schools in the North of the Republic, everything is taught in Arabic. 4. And in the South, most things are taught in Italian. 5. No tuition is required in these schools.

Questions

1. At what age do students enter the elementary schools?
2. How long do they stay there?
3. What is taught in elementary schools?
4. In the North of the Republic, in what language is everything taught?
5. In the South what language is used for instruction?
6. Is tuition required in the elementary schools?

LESSON 4

Literal

Intermediate

1. School-the intermediate-the [is] four years. 2. Schools-these what one there teaches things-the [in] schools-the elementary-the one there used-to-teach, (ərgi cɪrəy), science-the which here, (həlkan), is begun except. 3. Things-the taught, (la ərgo), which all and here [in] what one there teaches language English-the or language Italian-the. 4. Schools-these some-their far-are [from] towns-the students-the food and place [where] they sleep [at] school one there gives. 5. Schools-these student-the money one from takes.

English

Intermediate Schools

1. Intermediate schools are four years. 2. Except for science, which is started here, subjects that were taught in elementary schools are also taught here. 3. Everything that is taught here is taught in either English or Italian. 4. Some of these schools are far from the towns and the students are given food and lodging. 5. Tuition is required in these schools.

Questions

1. How long does intermediate school last?
2. What things are taught there?
3. What subject is begun in intermediate school?
4. In what languages is everything taught?
5. Are all these schools near towns?

6. What are the students given in those schools that are far from towns?
7. Do these schools require tuition?

LESSON 5

Caption

Literal: Schools-the secondary-the

English: Secondary Schools

Literal

1. [In] republic-the place-her northern what-it [is] is, [i.e., 'there are'] six schools which secondary are. 2. One [is in] Amoud, one-and [is at] Sheikh, two-and [are in] Hargeisa, two-and [are in] Burao. 3. [Of] two-the [which in] Burao are one that [in which] work-the [of] hand-the one there learns is, (ah goes with mid). 4. [Of] two-the schools which [in] Hargeisa are and [of] two-the [which in] Burao are [in] one-their boys and girls [are] who, (wəh̄), together, (ku wada) learn. 5. [In] schools thing every [in] language English-the one there teaches. 6. Teachers-the [who in] schools-the teach-and some foreign are. 7. [In] schools-the [at] Amoud and [at] Sheikh students-the must [in] school-the sleep something-and there eat. 8. [At] schools-the other [which] towns-the Hargeisa and Burao in built-are which students-the by families-their they are slept.

English

1.In the Northern part of the Republic there are six secondary schools. 2. One is at Amoud, another one is at Sheikh, two are in Hargeisa and two are in Burao. 3. Of the two that are in Burao, one is a technical school. 4. The two schools in Hargeisa and one of the two in Burao are co-educational. 5. In these schools, everything is taught in English. 6. And some of the teachers in these schools are foreigners. 7. The students in Amoud and Sheikh have to sleep and eat there. 8. The other schools are near the towns of Hargeisa and Burao and the students can go to their homes.

Questions

1. How many secondary schools are there in the North?
2. In what towns are they located?
3. One of the secondary schools in Burao is what kind?
4. Are some of the secondary schools in the North co-educational?
5. Which ones?
6. In what language is everything taught?
7. Are all of the teachers Somali?
8. Where do the students in Amoud and Sheikh have to sleep and eat?
9. Where are the other schools located?

LESSON 6

Literal

1. [In] republic-the place-her southern what-it is [is] seven school which secondary is. 2. Schools-the one every what-it takes [is] four years. 3. Schools-the many-their what-they near built-are Mogadiscio [in] center-her or sides-her. 4. Schools-the some-their governments other which not government-the somali-the are in part have. 5. Governments-those what-they schools-those [which] needed-are which entire they bring. 6. Things-they what of one is teachers-the money-their and books-the and schools-the building-their.

English

1. There are seven secondary schools in the southern part of the Somali Republic. 2. Each of these schools takes four years. 3. Most of these schools are in Mogadiscio or around it. 4. Some of these schools are supported by governments other than the Somali government. 5. These governments provide everything needed by these schools. 6. Some of these things are: the building of the schools, teachers' pay, and books.

Questions

1. How many secondary schools are there in the South of the Republic?
2. How long does each of these schools take?
3. Where are most of these schools?
4. Who supports some of these schools?
5. What do these governments provide?

LESSON 7

Literal

1. Schools-the [which] secondary-the are and [which] republic-the place-her southern in built-the they, (wəy), from little different-are those place-the north in built. 2. [In] schools-the place-the north in built language Italian-the is there not taught, those [in] place-the southern-and is there taught. 3. Schools [which] governments other which not government-the somali-the are support, (ku šuqul), having not exist [in] place-the north. 4. Government-the Italian-the and the Egypt and the Russian-the and the American-the [in] place-the southern schools-the some-their support have. 5. Therefore,(kolka), language Italian-the and language Russian-the [in] schools-the some are there taught [in] those [in] north and are there not taught.

English

1. The secondary schools in the South are a little bit different from those in the North. 2. Italian is not taught in the secondary schools in the North but is taught in those in the South. 3. There are no schools in the North supported by governments other than the Somali Government. 4. The Italian, Russian, Egyptian, and American governments support some schools in the South. 5. Therefore, the Italian and Russian languages are taught in some of these schools but are not taught in the North.

Questions

1. Are the secondary schools in the South the same as those in the North?
2. What language is taught in the North?
3. What government supports the schools in the North?
4. What other governments support the schools in the South?
5. What languages are taught in some of these schools?

UNIT V

History

UNIT V

History

LESSON 1

Literal

1. What-the before century-the tenth people-the Somali-the thing little which written one about has. 2. [In] country-the [where] now people-the Somali-the and onlies-the (plural of 'only') live-are until recently next people other-and there live used-to. 3. People-those what-they were [were] people called Galla-the and Negroes-the. 4. Galla-the where-they were-located [was in] Haud and western [region]. 5. Negroes-the-and [in] place-the southern which rivers-the near-their is. 6. [On] coast-the-and what existed [were] settlements [which] Arab are. 7. That-which, (wəħ) Arab-the wrote what-they are-showing [is] that horn-the Africa Somalis there live-were [in] century-the tenth.

English

1. Before the tenth century, little written material is available about the Somalis. 2. In the country where only the Somalis now live, recently there were other people. 3. These people were the Galla and the Zanj. 4. The Galla were in the Haud and the West. 5. The Zanj were in the South near the two rivers. 6. There were also Arab settlements on the coast. 7. Arab writings show that by the tenth century there were Somalis living in the northeast of the Horn of Africa.

Questions

1. Was anything written about Somalia before the tenth century?
2. Did other people used to live in the country where the Somalis now live?
3. What were the people called?
4. Where did the people called Galla live?
5. Where did the Zanj live?
6. Where were the Arab settlements?
7. By the tenth century where were the Somalis settled?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. [In] century-the seventh before-the Arabs and Turks settled [on] coast-the [of] land-the Somali-the. 2. People-those religion-the Islam-the Somalis-the to brought. 3. [Of] people-the [who] foreign-the are Arabs-the most many-were. 4. What-they built [were] towns-the Zeila and Berbera which [in] place-the north are and Mogadiscio and Brava and Merca which [in] place-the southern are. 5. Towns-those what-they were [were] places trade [which] between-is Ethiopians-the and Arabs-the and Somalis-the the important are. 6. [Of] people-the [who] foreign-the were [those] who traders were-the [who] what-they buy used-to [were] livestock and hides and incense. 7. What-they-and sell used-to [were] clothes and dates and weapons.

English

1. Before the seventh century Arabs and Turks settled on the coast of the land of the Somalis. 2. Those people brought Islam to the Somalis. 3. Of the foreigners the Arabs were the most numerous. 4. They built the towns of Zeila and Berbera in the north and Mogadiscio, Brava and Merca in the south. 5. Those towns were important centers of trade between the Ethiopians, Arabs and Somalis. 6. Some of the foreigners were traders who bought livestock, hides and incense. 7. They sold clothes, dates and weapons.

Questions

1. Before the seventh century, who began settling along the Somali coast?
2. What did they bring to the Somalis?
3. Of these foreigners who were the most numerous?
4. What towns did they found?
5. What were these towns important for?
6. What did foreign traders purchase in these towns?
7. What did they used to sell?

LESSON 3

Zeila

Literal

1. [Of] towns-the [which] coast-the on are-located and-which [are in] place-the north and-[in]-which one there trade used to [in] times-the before what most important was [was] Zeila. 2. Trade-the country-the Arabs-the and country-the Ethiopians-the between-was much-his place-this pass-through used to. 3. Somalis-the things-the it, (somalidu), outside-the sends-and much-their place-this it, (somalidu) send used to.

4. Zeila what-she [was] capital was government-the [which] Muslim-the was and-which, (e), Adal one to-call used-to. 5. People-the settled-the-and what-they more much-were Arabs and Somalis and Danakil.

6. Time-the after trade-the [which] here through passed[to] Jibouti one changed. 7. French-the [a] port good there built. 8. [A] train to from one passes Jibouti and Ethiopia inside-her.

9. When Jibouti one opened, Zeila down to fell. 10. Today Zeila [is a] town small which not importance-the much-the has.

English

1. Of the northern coastal towns which were trading centers Zeila was the most important in earlier days. 2. Of the trade between Arabia and Ethiopia the majority passed through here. 3. Also the Somalis used to send through here the majority of their produce destined for export.

4. Zeila was the capital of the Muslim kingdom of Adal.

5. And the majority of the settled people were Arabs, Somalis and Danakil.

6. Later the trade moving through here was diverted to Jibouti. 7. The French built a good port there. 8. A train goes from Jibouti to the Ethiopian interior.

9. When Jibouti was opened, Zeila declined. 10. Today Zeila is a small town of little importance.

Questions

1. What was the most important trading center on the northern coast?
2. Why was it important?
3. Of what was Zeila the capital?
4. Of the people living in Zeila who were the dominant?
5. Where was Zeila's trade later diverted?
6. When did this happen?
7. What was the cause?
8. What connects Jibouti with Ethiopia?
9. What happened to Zeila after the port at Jibouti was opened?
10. What is Zeila like today?

LESSON 4

Caption

Literal: When somalis-the below to moved

English: When the Somalis moved South

Literal

1. [By] century-the two and tenth somalis-the began [a] move [in which they] below to moved. 2. Two ways somalis-the thereto moved. 3. One-the what-it was [was] river-the Shabele near-its. 4. The other-and what-it was [was along] wells-the coast-the sea big-the Indian to chained.

5. Galla-the where one to pushed south and west. 6. When-they Ethiopia for moved-out [in] century-the six and tenth. 7. People-the Zanj-the one calls-and south one pushed.

8. People-the somali-the movement-their what-it went [a] few century. 9. When-it stopped movement-that [was] when somali-the arrived [at] river-the Tana which [in] Kenya is.

English

1. By the twelfth century the Somalis had begun a migration to the south. 2. They followed two routes. 3. One was along the Shebele River. 4. The other was the chain of wells along the Indian Ocean coast.

5. The Galla were pushed south and west. 6. They moved to Ethiopia in the sixteenth century. 7. The people called Zanj were pushed further southward.

8. The Somalis migrated for a few centuries. 9. That migration stopped when the Somalis arrived at the Tana River in Kenya.

Questions

1. What had the Somali tribes begun by the twelfth century?
2. In what direction was the migration?
3. How many routes did it follow?
4. What were they?
5. What happened to the Galla?
6. What did they do around the sixteenth century?
7. What happened to the people called Zanj?
8. How long did the Somali migration last?
9. How far south did the Somalis move?

LESSON 5

Caption

Literal: When English-the came

English: When the English came

Literal

1. [In] century-the nine and tenth middle-his [there were] governments many who, (aya) wanted that-they country-the Somali-the might-take. 2. Government-the to first-being which coast-the north came what-she was [was] the Egypt. 3. What-she into forced government-the Egypt that-she from might-go country-the somali-the in-order-that, (si), she might-defeat Mahdi-the [of the] Sudan. 4. Then government-the English came. 5. Government-the English afterwards treaty together set-down tribes-the Somali-the and land-the dwellers-and said-to we you-all are-looking-after. 6. Aim-her though, (se), that-she people-the somali-the enemies from might-look-after not was but, (e), what-it, (refers to qəsidi), was [was] town-the Aden which then she held that-she meat for might-obtain. 7. English-the what-he had [was] somalia place-her north until she independence obtained [in] thousand and nine hundred and sixty.

English

1. In the middle of the nineteenth century many governments wanted to hold the Somali country. 2. The first government which came to the Somali coast was that of Egypt. 3. Egypt was forced to leave in order to defeat the Mahdi of the Sudan. 4. Then the British came. 5. The British later made treaties with the Somali tribes and with the settlers saying, we will take care of you.

6. Their aim, however, was not to protect the Somali people from their enemies but rather to provide meat for Aden which they held then. 7. The British held northern Somalia until Independence in 1960.

Questions

1. What happened in mid 19th century?
2. What was the first government which came to the northern coast?
3. Why did the Egyptian government leave Somaliland?
4. Who came after the Egyptian government?
5. With whom did the British make treaties of protection?
6. What was the aim of the British?
7. How long did the English continue to occupy northern Somalia?

LESSON 6

Caption

Literal: When Italians-the Came

English: When the Italians Came

Literal

1. Company English to leased place-the Benadir company Italian. 2. Two kings who [were] Somali and-who [in] place southern stayed and-who used to be called Y.A. and O.M. they-and [with] Italians-the agreement together made so that it, (her), for [them] from might-protect tribes-the other. 3. Time-the early what used to govern country-the [was] company-the Italian-the. 4. But when company-that stood-up government-the Italian-the land-the took-over. 5. Somalia place-her southern when-she independence-her obtained [was] thousand and nine hundred and sixty.

English

1. An English company leased the Benadir region to an Italian company. 2. There were two southern Somali kings called Yusuf Ali and Osman Mohamud, and they made agreements with the Italians to protect them from other tribes. 3. Earlier the Italian company governed the area. 4. But when that company went bankrupt the Italian government took over. 5. Southern Somalia obtained its independence in 1960.

Questions

1. To whom was the southern Somali coast given away?
2. From whom was it leased?
3. With whom did the Italian company make treaties?
4. What happened to that company?
5. After the Italian company went bankrupt, who took control of the area?
6. When did this part of Somalia become independent?

LESSON 7

Caption

Literal and English: Treaties

Literal

1. [In] thousand and eight hundred and seven and ninety-the Ethiopians-the defeated army [which] Italian was [at] Adowa. 2. Government-the English-the and the French-the and the Italian-the [it (the Ethiopian government)] forced that-they agreements with should-make government-the Ethiopian-the and they should-give land [which] Somali-the had. 3. Italian-the what-he gave [to] Ethiopia-the [was] land-the Ogaden. 4. But but boundary-the [which] passed-between Ethiopia-the and land-the [which] Italian-the had in order clear to-be was not complete. 5. Boundary-the [which] Somali was and Ethiopia-the between, (kala), cuts trouble from [then] goes until now. 6. Thousand and nine hundred and five and twenty English-the land-the Juba and port-the Kismayo gave [to] Italian-the.

English

1. In 1897 Ethiopia defeated an Italian army at Adowa. 2. Ethiopia forced Britain, France, and Italy to sign treaties giving Somali territory to Ethiopia. 3. The Italians gave the Ogaden to Ethiopia. 4. But the border between Ethiopia and the Italian territory was not made clear. 5. There has been trouble over the border between Ethiopia and Somalia until the present. 6. In 1925 the English gave Juba and the port of Kismayo to Italy.

Questions

1. By whom were the Italians defeated in 1897?

2. Where were they defeated?

3. What were Britain, France, and Italy forced to do?

4. What territory did Italy give to Ethiopia?

5. What is the source of trouble at present between Ethiopia and Somalia?

6. What caused this problem?

7. What did Britain give to Italy?

8. When?

LESSON 8

Caption

Literal: Together Coming-the

English: Unification

Literal

1. [In] thousand and nine hundred and forty-the time-the war-the world-the which second began after-his Italy-the took Somalia place-her north approximate-period from less year. 2. But [in] thousand and nine hundred and one and forty-the again Somalia and all English-the took. 3. English-the what-it governed Somalia which all, place-the north-the and place-the southern and Ogaden, approximate-period nine years. 4. Together coming-the people-the Somali-the that helped. 5. [In] thousand and nine hundred and eight and forty-the council United Nations Somalia place-her southern British-the from took over. 6. [In] 1950 council-that Somalia place-her southern time second [to] Italy-the gave-away. 7. [In] 1960 two-the sides which Somali freedom-their they took. 8. Then-they together went; they Republic-the Somali-the formed.

English

1. In 1940 after World War II began Italy took northern Somalia for less than a year. 2. But in 1941 the British reoccupied all of Somalia. 3. The English administered all of Somalia; the north, south, and the Ogaden, for nearly nine years. 4. That helped the Somalis in their unification.

5. In 1948 the U.N. Assembly took over southern Somalia from Britain. 6. In 1950 the Assembly gave southern Somalia to Italy, who now held it a second time. 7. In 1960 the two parts of Somalia got their freedom. 8. When they united, they formed the Somali Republic.

Questions

1. When did Italy occupy northern Somalia?
2. How long did she hold it?
3. When did the English return?
4. What did the British do when they returned?
5. When did they administer both the north and the south?
6. For how long?
7. When did the Italians return?
8. Who permitted them to return?
9. What happened in 1960?
10. What did the north and south form when they obtained their independence?

LESSON 9

Caption

Literal and English: Sayyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan

Literal

1. Sayyid M.A.H. when-he was-born 1864. 2. Where-he at born [was] place called Kirid which [is] to near Ainabo. 3. Quran-the learning-his when-it began [was at] time-the seven years-old [he] was. 4. When-he became fifteen years-old he-went-to Sudan and Nairobi so that knowledge [of] religion Islam might-increase. 5. When-he country-the somali-the there returned [was] 1891. 6. Time other again places other he-went-to. 7. Where-he went-to [was] Mecca, Hejaz, and Palestine. 8. [In] Mecca he there met Sheikh M.S. who order-the Salihiyya [who] head was. 9. When-he Somalia there returned [it was], (ayu), [that] he wanted that-he order-the might disseminate.

English

1. Sayyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan was born in 1864. 2. He was born in a place called Kirid near Ainabo. 3. He began learning the Quran at seven. 4. When he was about fifteen, he went to the Sudan and Nairobi to increase his knowledge of Islam. 5. He returned to Somalia in 1891. 6. He left again for other places. 7. He went to Mecca, Hejaz, and Palestine. 8. In Mecca he met Sheikh Mohammed Saleh who was head of the Salihiyya order. 9. When he returned to Somalia, he wanted to disseminate the order.

Questions

1. When was Sayyid Mohammed Abdulla Hassan born?
2. Where was he born?
3. How old was he when he started learning the Quran?
4. Where did he go when he was about fifteen?
5. Why did he go there?
6. When did he return to Somalia?
7. Where did he go after that?
8. Whom did he meet in Mecca?
9. Of what was Sheikh Mohammed Saleh the head?

LESSON 10

Literal

1. Mohammed Abdulla Hassan when-he Somalia there returned he saw schools [which]-they Christian-priests opened where religion-the Christianity there was taught. 2. [About] that very bad-being. 3. What-he other found-out [was] that government-the English-the supported school-the priest-the. 4. When-they relationships him and government-the English-the between-being very bad-became. 5. Time-that then he army assembled decided that English-the country-the from should-be-extracted. 6. What-he English-the together fought twenty years from 1900 to 1920. 7. [In] 1920 English-the planes stood-up [to] Taleh sayyid-the army-his time-that was defeated. 8. Where-he went-away -to [was] west south. 9. Malaria [it was that] killed [him] [in] Imi December 21, 1920.

English

1. When M.A.H. returned to Somalia he saw schools opened by Christian priests in which Christianity was taught. 2. That situation struck him as evil. 3. He found out also that the English government supported the missionary schools. 4. Then relations between him and the British government worsened. 5. He then assembled an army and decided to throw the British out of the country. 6. He fought the British twenty years, from 1900 to 1920. 7. In 1920 the British flew planes to Taleh and defeated the Sayyid's army. 8. He departed south west. 9. He died of malaria in the town of Imi December 21, 1920.

Questions

1. When the Sayyid returned to Somalia, what did he see?
2. Who had opened these schools?
3. What was being taught there?
4. Who was aiding the missionary schools?
5. What happened then to the relations between the the Sayyid and the British?
6. Then what did the Sayyid do?
7. Why?
8. How long did he fight the British?
9. In 1920 what did the British do?
10. What happened to the Sayyid?
11. What did he do then?
12. When did he die?
13. Where did he die?

UNIT VI

Government

UNIT VI

A.

Traditional Law

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Time-the before somali-the not have government center-being. 2. Tribes many divided-into-was. 3. Tribe each what-it divided-into-was [was] *cilib*-the and *rer*-the. 4. *Cilib* every or *rer* every how-it controlled used-to [was by] elders-its and those [who] something knowledgeable-the. 5. When decision came-up men and all meeting together come used-to. 6. Person every a share, (*ka* *qəyb*) entered used-to [in] decision-the cutting-her. 7. Many-and what-it approved was decision-the [by what] majority, (*u* *bədən*), was. 8. When [it] was approved, person every even those against, (*ka* *∂ina9ha*), time-the before what-it customary was that-they be-haltered-thereto.

English

1. Traditionally the Somalis had no central government. 2. They were divided into many tribes. 3. Each tribe was in turn divided into the *cilib* and the *rer*. 4. Every *cilib* and *rer* was controlled by its elders and by those who were intelligent. 5. When a decision had to be made, all the men gathered together. 6. Every person contributed his share to taking the decision. 7. By and large decisions were made by a majority. 8. Thereafter everyone, even those who had been against the decision previously, was bound by it.

Questions

1. Did the Somalis have a government in earlier times?
2. Into what were the Somalis divided?
3. What was each tribe divided into?
4. Who used to rule them?
5. When a problem came up, who used to gather?
6. What did each person do?
7. Who used to agree to the decision?
8. Who ought to have been bound by the decision?

LESSON 2

Caption

The Council

Literal

1. *Rer* bush-the each affairs-their [by] Council-the settle. 2. Council-the time any be-held can. 3. Council-the affair any take can whether place to might-be-moved let-it-be, (*ha* *ahato*), or whether dispute might-be-settled let-it-be but. 4. Council-the what other which be-decided can affairs government-the might want that-it may-know-about. 5. Men only, (*qʊə* *ah*), what-the five and ten years-old than bigger [in] council-the share enter can. 6. [In] way-the [of] customs it-is tree below-the together-selves-for, [in a circle], before sits. 7. Times-the some coffeehouse [which in] town-the is there is-met. 8. When man might-wish that-he might-speak [he] stands-up. 9. Although one argues again man any respect one from expects. 10. [On] man place over falls, [=becomes offensive], fine is-levied.

English

1. Each *rer* in the interior settles their affairs by Council. 2. The Council can meet any time. 3. In the Council any matter may be considered, such as whether to move to another place or to settle a dispute. 4. The Council may consider also matters which the government may wish to know about. 5. Only men who are over fifteen may participate in the Council. 6. Traditionally the people sit in a circle under a tree. 7. Sometimes the Council meets in a

coffeehouse in town. 8. When a man wishes to speak, he stands up. 9. Although there is arguing everyone expects respect. 10. On the man who becomes offensive a fine is levied.

Questions

1. Who settles local matters?
2. When may the council be called together?
3. What questions may the council decide?
4. What other things may the council discuss?
5. Who takes part in council meetings?
6. Where are these meetings held?
7. When a person wishes to speak, what does he do?
8. What can everyone expect?
9. What does the man who becomes offensive get?

LESSON 3

Literal

1. Man-the [who] head big is [of] tribe-the is what-he is called [is] sultan or boqor or ugas or garad. 2. Names-those which all-the self to one, (i.e., the same). 3. Sultan-the men-the [of] tribe-the which all choose. 4. When he sultan-the dies-and, Council is called. 5. [In] Council-that sultan new is by chosen. 6. What-he-and is from chosen sultan-the [who] died sons-his. 7. Way-the customs are sultan-the sons-his the-one, (ka), oldest, (u ku weyn), is chosen; but if that-one he good enough to-be-quartered for coronation-the [of] those another one-their is chosen. 8. Sultanship-the rank-the government-the tribes-the Somali-the (superlative, [u ku],) be-on-top. 9. But sultan-the whatever he might-want [he] not might-do. 10. Council-the is place-the affairs-the tribe-the one there decides.

English

1. The man who is the big head of the tribe is called sultan, boqor, ugas or garad. 2. All those names mean the same. 3. All the men of the tribe choose the sultan. 4. When the sultan dies, the Council is called. 5. That Council chooses a new sultan. 6. He is chosen from among the sons of the sultan who died. 7. According to custom the new sultan who is chosen is the oldest of the sons of the former sultan; however, if he does not deserve the coronation, another of them will be chosen. 8. The sultanship is the highest rank in the government of the Somali tribes

which can be achieved. 9. But the sultan may not do whatever he wishes. 10. The Council is where affairs are determined.

su?alo

1. What is the head of a tribe called?
2. How is he chosen?
3. What happens when a sultan dies?
4. From what group is the new sultan chosen?
5. Which man is often elected?
6. What is the highest position in tribal government?
7. Can a sultan do whatever he wants?
8. Who has the power to decide all questions?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. Tribes-the what-they into are divided sections small and cilib are known-as. 2. [To] cilib each [there is] man-the he head is and aqil is called they choose. 3. Sultanship and other not is and choice-the [of] aqil-the must-she government-the approve.

4. [To] religious-men-the governing-the actual-the is no part-in have. 5. Religion-the Islam-the they know. 6. People-the- and very they for respect-being. 7. Way-the reason, (i.e., for that reason), [in] place-the [of] politics-the strength they part-in have. 8. Qadi-the law-the Islam-the [it is that he] knows and government-the [it is that he] wages for works. 9. Marriage-the and divorce-the and disputes-the small he takes.

English

1. The tribes are divided into small sections known as cilib. 2. Each cilib selects its head man who is called aqil. 3. The choice of an aqil is different from the sultanship because it must be approved by the government.

4. Religious leaders have no part in the actual governing. 5. They know Islam. 6. And the people are very respectful. 7. For that reason they have some strength in the realm of politics. 8. The qadis know Islamic law and work for the government for wages. 9. They take marriages and divorces and settle small disputes.

Questions

1. Of what groups are tribes made up?
2. How is the head of each cilib chosen?
3. What is he called?
4. Who must approve his appointment?
5. Do religious leaders have governing power?
6. Do they often have political influence?
7. Why?
8. What is a qadi?
9. For whom does he work?
10. What does he do?

UNIT VI

B.

Literal: Government-the Governing-her

English: The Workings of Government

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Republic-the Somali-the way-the [in] which-it now is governed [is by] constitution-the which was set-down [in] 1960. 2. Governing-the what-it of built is [is] parliament-the. 3. Parliament-the or seat-the nation-the what there is [is] 123 deputies. 4. Deputies-the people-the and all what-the 18 years-old bigger, (ka weyn), elect. 5. What-it-and one for elects [a] time [which] five years is. 6. Parliament-the what it meets [in] year-the two times and [in] month-the April and October. 7. [At] times other-and it meet can in-order-to matters-the quickly what might hold.

English

1. The Somali Republic is now governed by the Constitution set down in 1960. 2. The government is parliamentary. 3. The Parliament, or National Assembly, consists of 123 deputies. 4. All the people over 18 elect the deputies. 5. They are elected for five years. 6. The Parliament meets twice a year in April and October. 7. It can meet at other times to deal with affairs which require quick action.

Questions

1. When was the government of the Somali Republic established?
2. By what law was it established?
3. What type of government is it?
4. How many deputies are in the parliament?
5. How are they chosen?
6. For how long are they elected?
7. How often does parliament meet?
8. When does it meet?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. Parliament-the what-it debates and vote on takes affairs-the to brought. 2. Affairs-those what-the bring can [is] deputies or head minister or ten thousand who persons [are] and citizenry-the from one are. 3. Matter-the [which] Parliament-the decided what-it to is sent [is] head [of] Republic-the. 4. If he refuses what-it to is taken-back Parliament-the. 5. If two parts-their [of] deputies-the again-and they matter-the self agree it goes. 6. Parliament-the what-other it do can what from one is treaties-the governments-the be together written approve, war-the-and to put-on.

English

1. The Parliament debates and takes votes on matters brought before it. 2. Such matters can be brought by deputies, by the Prime Minister or by ten thousand persons acting as a group. 3. When the Parliament decides a matter, it is sent to the President of the Republic. 4. If he vetoes it, it is returned to the Parliament. 5. If two-thirds of the deputies again agree together on the affair, it passes. 6. The Parliament also can, by itself, approve treaties drawn between governments and mount war.

Questions

1. What happens to matters which are introduced in the Assembly?
2. Who may introduce affairs?
3. What happens to matters which are passed by the Assembly?
4. What happens to matters which the President vetoes?
5. What may the Assembly do when a matter is vetoed?
6. What else can the Assembly do?

LESSON 3

Caption

Literal: Head Republic-the

English: The President

Literal

1. Parliament-the head Republic-the they among-their from elects. 2. Period [which] six years is [he] for is elected. 3. Two period which alone is he-and place-his have/hold can. 4. Head Republic-the must Moslem be and they father-his and mother-his-and Somali be. 5. While he presidency holds-and must-not woman [who] not Somali is [be] married[-to]. 6. Work other-and must-not hold. 7. Man head Republic-the to next not is. 8. If he dies head-the Parliament-the place his way takes. 9. Ninety days [it-is] head Republic-the new is elected.

English

1. Parliament elects the President from among themselves. 2. He is elected for a six year period. 3. He may hold the Presidency for only two terms. 4. The President must be a Moslem and his father and mother must have been Somalis. 5. While he holds the Presidency, he must not be married to a woman who is not a Somali. 6. He may not take other work. 7. There is no man next in line after the President. 8. If he should die, the president of the Parliament takes his place for the moment. 9. In ninety days a new President is elected.

Questions

1. How is the President elected?
2. For how long is he elected?
3. How many years can he hold his position?
4. While he holds his position to whom must he be married?
5. Can the President enter any other business?
6. Is there a man next in line to the President?
7. If the President should die, who will take his place temporarily?
8. When afterwards must a new President be elected?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. President man party-the Parliament-the most government that-he might form to chooses. 2. Prime Minister afterwards-and ministers-and party-his from chooses. 3. Now 17 ministers [there] are. 4. Parliament-the afterwards-and either approve or refuse government-the. 5. If government-the vote [which] confidence is fails, [it] falls. 6. Prime Minister and other then must be named. 7. Vote-the confidence-the who call can ten deputies [at] time-the is wanted.

English

1. The President selects a man from the majority party in the Parliament to form a government. 2. The Prime Minister then chooses his ministers from his party. 3. Now there are 17 ministers. 4. Then the Parliament either approves or rejects the government. 5. If the government loses its vote of confidence, it falls. 6. At that time another Prime Minister must be named. 7. A vote of confidence can be called by ten deputies whenever they wish.

Questions

1. Who appoints the Prime Minister?
2. From which party is he?
3. Who appoints the other ministers?
4. How many ministers are there now?
5. Who can approve or reject the government?
6. If the government's vote of confidence fails, what happens?
7. Afterwards who is appointed?
8. Who can require a vote of confidence?

LESSON 5

Literal

1. Republic-the Somali-the what-it into divided-is eight regions. 2. Regions-the-and what-they way from with divided-are forty-seven settlements (districts). 3. Man-the [who] governs region-the what is called [is] *badasab* or *gobernatore*. 4. Settlements-the what [them] governs [is] D.C. or *comisario*. 5. Minister-the interior-the [it is who] region-the work has. 6. *Badasabs* and D.C.'s what-they represent-are government-the higher. 7. Responsibilities-their-and [are] law-the mounting-his and affairs-the [which in] politics are. 8. *Badasabs* what-they govern [is] police and government-the higher to responsible-are.

English

1. The Somali Republic is divided into eight regions. 2. The regions are in turn divided into forty-seven settlements or districts. 3. The man in charge of a region is called a *badasab* or *gobernatore*. 4. The settlements are governed by a D.C. (district commissioner) or *comisario*. 5. The Minister of the Interior has charge of the regions. 6. The *badasabs* or D.C.'s represent the higher (i.e., central) government. 7. Their responsibilities include law enforcement and political affairs. 8. The *badasabs* control the police and are responsible to the central government.

Questions

1. Into how many regions is the Somali Republic divided?
2. Into what are the regions divided?
3. How many districts are there?
4. What is the man who runs a region called?
5. Who is responsible for the regions?
6. What is the man in charge of a district called?
7. Who do the badasabs represent?
8. What are the responsibilities of the badasabs?
9. Who is in charge of the police?

LESSON 6

Literal

1. District each [of] republic-the somali-the what-it way into divided-is places small and [in which] election-the happens. 2. Places-those and all-the what-they under come [is] local government-the. 3. Local government-the taxes it takes towns-the-and works [for]. 4. Thing-and works-their does council-their. 5. People-the [it is]-and they for [it] elect period [which] is four years. 6. Mayor they, [the council], afterward self elect and man to [him] nexts. 7. Mayor-the and man-the to [him] next what-they places-their have two years.

English

1. Every district is divided into smaller constituencies. 2. All the constituencies come under a local government (or municipality). 3. The local government collects taxes and works for the town (i.e., provides public services). 4. Their tasks are performed by the council. 5. The people elect them (the council members) for a period of four years. 6. The council itself then elects a mayor and a deputy mayor. 7. The mayor and deputy mayor can hold office for two years.

Questions

1. What are the districts divided into?
2. What do those constituencies come under?
3. Does each municipality control only one constituency?
4. What does local government do?
5. Who performs the work?
6. How is the council elected?
7. For how long is it elected?
8. Whom does the council itself?
9. For how long can the mayor and deputy mayor hold office?

LESSON 7

Caption

Courts

Literal

1. How now law-the republic-the somali-the is carried-out when was-created [was in] 1963. 2. That-which-and it, (sida), is-similar-to [is] the Italian [way].

3. [Of] courts-the [there] four kinds now are. 4. Court every criminal section and civil section into is-divided. 5. Court-the [which] highests what-it is [is] supreme court-the. 6. Court-the high what-it has [is] president and vice-president and four judges. 7. Court-the high what [it] under-is [is] courts-the [where] appeal[s] are taken. 8. Courts-those two [are] and one-the what-it for divided-is [is] north one-and place-the southern.

English

1. They way the laws of the Somali Republic are to be practiced was established in 1963. 2. It is similar to the Italian system.

3. There are four kinds of courts now. 4. Each court is divided into criminal and civil sections. 5. The highest court is the Supreme Court. 6. The high court has a president, vice president, and four judges. 7. The high court has under it courts where appeals are taken. 8. There are two appellate courts, one for the north and one for the south.

Questions

1. When was the form of the Somali court system established?
2. To what is it similar?
3. How many kinds of courts are there?
4. How many sections is each court divided into?
5. Which court is highest?
6. How many seats does it have?
7. Which courts are under it?
8. How many appellate courts are there?

LESSON 8

Literal

1. Appeal courts-the what than lower-is eight region courts-their. 2. Thing-and together lowest-is 42 district courts-their. 3. District-the court-her three thousand and shillings fine than more or imprisonment three years than longer [on a] person not impose can. 4. Charges-the amount-the than bigger what [them] takes [is] region-the court-his. 5. Region-the court-his what-it govern can [is] hanging-the.

English

1. Below the appeal courts are eight regional courts. 2. The lowest courts are the forty two district courts. 3. A district court can not impose on a person a fine of more than three thousand shillings or a prison term of more than three years. 4. More serious charges are taken by the regional courts. 5. Regional courts can impose the death penalty.

Questions

1. Which courts are below the courts of appeal?
2. How many regional courts are there?
3. What are the lowest courts called?
4. How many of those are there?
5. What is the biggest fine a district court can impose on a person?
6. Which courts take charges which are big?
7. Which court controls the death penalty?

UNIT VII

Marriage

UNIT VII

Marriage

LESSON 1

Literal

1. Women-the Somali-the when-it is married [is] time-the they 15 to 20 years old are. 2. Men-the-and when they marry [is] when-they 18 to 25 are. 3. Marriage-the matter personal not is and what-it together bring family-the daughter-the and son-the [who] courting-the is. 4. For that reason parents-the and family-the mouth-the [which] big is they [in] marriage-the have. 5. Name-the and animals-the very important be can when marriage is arranged. 6. Times-the some-their when family-the disapproving-is, boy-the and girl-the together go away can and themselves marry can.

7. Way-the law-the Islam-the sets-down, man every four wives he marry can. 8. Man-the amount-the large-the-but woman alone be they have. 9. If he man woman the-which, (wəħa), than many has must not he be-partial.

English

1. Somali women are married when they are fifteen to twenty years old. 2. Somali men marry when they are eighteen to twenty-five years old. 3. Marriage is not a personal matter because it brings together the families of the girl and of the boy who is courting her. 4. For that reason the parents and family have great influence in it [a marriage]. 5. The prestige and wealth of a

family can be very important when a marriage is arranged. 6. Sometimes if the family disapproves, the boy and girl can go away together and be married.

7. Islamic law says that each man can marry four women. 8. But most men have only one woman. 9. If he has more than one, he must not be partial.

Questions

1. How old are Somali women when they marry?
2. But how old are the men when they marry?
3. Is marriage a personal matter?
4. Why isn't it?
5. Who has great influence when a marriage is arranged?
6. What matters are important in arranging a marriage?
7. If the parents disapprove, what can the girl and boy do?
8. According to Islamic law how many women can a man marry?
9. How many women do most Somali men marry?

LESSON 2

Literal

1. [At] time-the he man-the may-find woman he may-want that-he might-marry old-ones-the [who] kin-his is one-their [it-is that] woman-the family-her makes-request. 2. If they family-her approve man-the [who] suitor-the is family-his initial-gift [which an] animal or money is gives. 3. Yarad-the-and [at] time-that afterwards about is agreed. 4. Yarad-the [which] many are what is for [it] given [is] animal. 5. Bride-the family-her what-it to brings dowry amount-the large stuff [which for] house-the is.

6. Two-the person what-and each other, (is u), marries [is] qadi. 7. Marriage-the after wedding-the celebration is made. 8. Seven days [it is that] celebration-that goes-on.

English

1. When a man finds a woman he wants to marry, one of his elder kinsmen makes a request to the woman's family. 2. If her family approves, the suitor's family gives an initial payment of livestock or money. 3. Then the bride price is negotiated. 4. The brideprice usually is given in livestock. 5. The bride's family brings a dowry which is usually household goods.

6. The couple are married by a qadi. 7. After the wedding a celebration is held. 8. That celebration goes on for seven days.

Questions

1. Who makes the request to the family of the woman desired?
2. If the girl's family approves, what does the boy's family do?
3. What is done after the gəbati is paid?
4. How (i.e., in what form) is the yarad paid?
5. What does the bride's family give her?
6. What is the dowry?
7. Who marries the couple?
8. After the wedding what happens?
9. Where is the wedding celebration held?
10. How long does it go on?

LESSON 3

Caption

Divorce

Literal

1. Religion-the Muslim-the permits divorce-the. 2. Man-the [who] woman-his divorces must qadi-the go-to. 3. Qadi-the [it is who] then man-the woman-the from divorces and paper [which] way-the shows gives. 4. Man-the afterwards woman-the paper-the himself-and gives.

5. Three times man-the and woman-the apart, (ka la), go can. 6. Two-the times and before they each-other, (isku), return-to can. 7. Time third-that-but each-other not return-to can. 8. Man-the three bonds time woman-the together divorce can. 9. If he way-that does, woman-the time after not return-to can.

English

1. The Muslim religion permits divorce. 2. The man who divorces his wife must go to the qadi. 3. The qadi performs the divorce and gives the man a slip of paper indicating this. 4. Afterwards the man himself gives the paper to his wife.

5. A man and woman may be divorced three times. 6. The first two times they can re-marry each other. 7. But the third time they cannot re-marry. 8. A man may divorce a woman three times all at once. 9. If he does so he cannot marry her again.

Questions

1. Is divorce permitted by Islamic law?
2. To whom must a man go in order to divorce his wife?
3. Who divorces the two people?
4. What does the qadi give to the man?
5. To whom does the man give the paper?
6. How many times may a man and his wife be divorced?
7. What can they do after the first two times?
8. Can they be remarried after the third divorce?
9. How many times may a man divorce his wife all at once?
10. Can he then marry her again?

LESSON 4

Literal

1. When-the man-the and woman-the they separated [to] woman-the meher-her is given. 2. Meher-the [is] livestock or money agreed-on when is-married. 3. Thing [i.e., it(meher)] is paid if is separated and only is. 4. Woman-the she gets meher-the even if she herself man-the refuses.

5. [At] times woman-the man-her leave can. 6. But way-that difficult-is and small-is. 7. Sometimes qadi-the refuses that he woman-the man-the from divorces. 8. What-he strives [for] woman-the must man-her to return. 9. However, (həse ahate), qadi what shall he man-the that-he woman-his might-divorce refuses.

English

1. When a man and a woman separate, the meher is given to her. 2. The meher is the livestock or money agreed upon when they married. 3. The meher is paid only if there is a divorce. 4. The woman gets the meher even if it was she who refused the man (i.e., initiated the divorce).

5. At times a woman can leave a man. 6. But that way is difficult and rare. 7. Sometimes a qadi may refuse to grant a woman a divorce. 8. He strives to make her return to her husband. 9. However, a qadi seldom refuses to give a man a divorce.

Questions

1. What does the woman get if she and her husband are separated?
2. What is the meher?
3. When is the meher agreed upon?
4. Is the woman given the meher if she herself wants to divorce?
5. Do women sometimes divorce men?
6. Is it difficult if a woman wants to divorce her husband?
7. Why?
8. Is it often that a qadi refuses a man who wants to untie his bond of marriage?

UNIT VIII

Clans or Tribes

UNIT VIII

Clans or Tribes

LESSON 1

Caption

Kinship

Literal

1. [For] Somali-the part-their large that-they clan and family be-numbered among very for [them] big is. 2. Man every way-the he might-participate [in] politics and relationship-the he those other is having what-it tied-to-is [is] kin-his.

3. Somali-the place-the father-the through trace-descent. 4. Child-the every and Somali is-the must geneology-his learn.

5. When he man [who] rer bush is-the one other is met what-he firsts and asks what branch-his [is]. 6. Way-the other is related-to what-it very tied-to-is then amount-the they each-other to are.

7. However [in] towns-the clanism is-diminishing. 8. [Among] rer towns-the today Somalism than strengthening-is clanism. 9. Way-the truth-the is, (i.e., in fact), [it is] bad-taste that-he person rer-the from born importance to put-on.

English

1. For most Somalis their inclusion in a clan and family are very important. 2. Everyone's participation in politics and his relations with others are tied to his kinship.

3. Somalis trace their descent through their father. 4. Every Somali child must learn his geneology.

5. When a nomad meets another, first he asks what his line is. 6. They way they relate to each other (or treat each other) is tied to how closely they are related.

7. However, in the towns clanism is diminishing. 8. Among urbanized Somalis today Somali nationalism is becoming stronger than kin ties. 9. In fact is is bad taste for a person to place much importance on the rer in which one was born.

Questions

1. What is most important for most Somalis?
2. What is based on a man's kinship?
3. How do Somalis reckon their ancestry?
4. What does every Somali child learn?
5. When one nomad meets another what is the first thing he asks him?
6. Why?
7. Where is tribalism decreasing?
8. Where is Somalism increasing over clanism?

LESSON 2

Caption

Literal: Groups

English: Clans

Literal

1. Somali-the six groups which big are-divided-into.
2. Those [are] Dir and Darod and Isaq and Hawiye and Digil and Rahanweyn.

3. Dir-the and Darod-the and Isaq-the and Hawiye-the [are] rers [who] move. 4. Dir-the where-they dwell [is] Republic-the place northernmost wested and places [which in] Ethiopia are and [in] country-the Somali-the which French-the hold. 5. Isaq-the where-they dwell north part-the Dir-the east to nexts town-the Erigavo-and west to nexts. 6. Darod-the [in] Republic-the part-her middle and part-the northernmost easted they dwell. 7. [In] Ethiopia part-her [which] Ogaden is-called-and they are. 8. Hawiye-the river-the Shabele they around-are. 9. Darod-the and Hawiye-the some-their where-they other which there living are [in] place-the south river-the Juba nexts and [in] Kenya place-her north. 10. Digil-the and Rahanweyn-the where they-are-found [is] part-the Juba and Shabele between. 11. Darod-the and Hawiye-the southern rer [which] move not are. 12. Cattle and crops they have. 13. Digil-the and Rahanweyn many are [are] farmers.

English

1. The Somalis are divided into six major clans. 2. These are the Dir, Isaq, Darod, Hawiye, Digil and Rahanweyn.

3. They Dir, Isaq, Hawiye and Darod are pastoral nomads. 4. The Dir live in extreme northwest of the Republic and in part of Ethiopia and in French Somaliland. 5. The Isaq occupy the area in the north to the east of the Dir and west of the city of Erigavo. 6. The Darod occupy all the central and extreme northeast parts of the Republic. 7. They are also in the Ogaden area of Ethiopia. 8. The Hawiye live mostly in the area around the Shabele River. 9. Some of the Darod and Hawiye also live to the south of the Juba River and in northern Kenya. 10. The Digil and Rahanweyn are found in the area between the Juba and Shabele. 11. The southern Darod and Hawiye are not nomads. 12. They raise cattle and crops. 13. The Digil and Rahanweyn are chiefly farmers.

Questions

1. How many large groups are the Somalis divided into?
2. What are those divisions called?
3. Which of them are nomads?
4. Where do the _X_ live?
5. Where else do some of the Darod and Hawiye live?
6. Where do the Digil and Rahanweyn live?
7. Are the southern Hawiye and Darod nomads?
8. What do they raise?
9. Are the Digil and Rahanweyn nomads?
10. What are they?

LESSON 3

Caption

Sab

Literal

1. Republic-the place-her north what [there] is three clans which small [are] and Sab known-as. 2. Those what-they are [are] Midgan and Tumal and Yibir. 3. Sab-the not are nomads who animal have or crops. 4. Either [by] craft-the hand-the from life-are or they hunt. 5. Iron-the they hammer shoes-and they make hair-the-and they cut. 6. Tumals-the iron-the they hammer Midgans-the-and shoes they make. 7. Work-their-that they take-the [it is] one [by] Somali-the other disliked-is. 8. Sab-the often *rer* bush-the who work-their need they accompany. 9. [In] towns-the-and shops they own. 10. Some-their money much they get.

English

1. In the north of the Republic there are three small clans known as Sab. 2. They are the Midgan, the Tumal, and the Yibir. 3. The Sab are neither nomads who have animals nor farmers. 4. They live by either their hand crafts or hunting. 5. They are blacksmiths, shoemakers, or barbers. 6. The Tumal are blacksmiths and the Midgan shoemakers. 7. The work which they do is disliked by the other Somalis 8. Often the Sab will accompany a nomadic group which needs their services. 9. In the towns the Sab have shops. 10. Some of them make a lot of money.

Questions

1. How many Sab clans are there?
2. Are they large or small?
3. Where do they live?
4. What are they called?
5. What is the work that they do?
6. What are the Midgan known as?
7. What are the Tumal known as?
8. What does the work that the Sab do seem like to the Somalis?
9. Do the Sab move?
10. Whom do they accompany?
11. What do some Sab have in town?
12. Do some of them get a lot of money?

LESSON 4

Caption

Sab

Literal

1. Sab-the they self accompany they-and self is lived. 2. They and Somalis-the other work-the only together to brings. 3. Clans-the sab-the one each language-their it has. 4. Languages-those language Somali-the to near-is but very from different-is. 5. Somali-the other languages Sab-the not know, Sab-the-but language Somali-the they together know. 6. [Of] Sab-the Midgans-the largest. 7. Clans-the Sab-the smallest-the-and [is] Yibirs-the.

English

1. The Sab associate and settle among themselves. 2. They and the other Somalis are brought together only through work. 3. Each of the Sab clans has its own language. 4. Those languages are close to Somali but very different from it. 5. Other Somalis do not understand the Sab languages; but the Sab all know Somali. 6. Of the Sab the Midgan are the largest. 7. The smallest Sab clan is the Yibir.

Questions

1. Do the Sab accompany other Somalis?
2. With whom do they live?
3. What brings the Sab and the other Somalis together?
4. Which language do the Sab speak?
5. Are those languages close to Somali?
6. Do the other Somalis know the languages of the Sab?
7. Which other language do all the Sab know?
8. Of the Sab which are the largest?
9. Which the smallest?

LESSON 5

Caption

Yibir

Literal

1. Yibirs-the not work. 2. Time woman-the becomes-pregnant except and [it is a] thing small [that] Somali-the other Yibirs-the see. 3. Yibirs-the always find-out when woman-the becomes-pregnant and one-their comes and money requests. 4. Woman-the what-she be-able can [is] she gives. 5. Thing-that given samanyo is called. 6. When Yibir-the samanyo-the takes, token he leaves. 7. That Yibirs-the other shows that-she woman-the samanyo-the paid. 8. Yibir-the person-the-and samanyo-the not refuses. 9. People-the what-they think [is] that-he Yibir-the thing wounds. 10. What-the fear [is] that-he child-the might-die if Yibir-the not thing is given.

English

1. The Yibirs do not work. 2. Except for the time when the wife becomes pregnant it is rare for another Somali to see a Yibir. 3. The Yibirs always find out when a woman becomes pregnant and one of them comes and asks for money. 4. The woman gives what she can. 5. That which is given is called the samanyo. 6. When a Yibir takes the samanyo, he lives a token. 7. That shows other Yibirs that the woman has paid the samanyo. 8. A person does not refuse the Yibir. 9. What people think is that the Yibir has the evil eye. 10. What they fear is that the child will die if the Yibir is not given anything.

Questions

1. Do the Yibir work?
2. Do other Somalis see the Yibirs?
3. When are they seen?
4. What does a Yibir come to a newly pregnant woman for?
5. How much does a pregnant lady give the Yibir?
6. What is what is given called?
7. What does the Yibir leave?
8. Why?
9. Do women sometimes refuse to pay the _samanyo_?
10. What do people think about the Yibir?
11. If the Yibir isn't given to, what will happen to the child who is to be born?

LESSON 6

Caption

Yibir

Literal

1. What [there] is [is a] story [which] explains why-it Yibir-the fee are given when he son is-born. 2. Yibirs-the ancestors-their M.H. what-he was [was] magician. 3. Day Sheikh Barkhadle who elder Somali was who very known was [was] met [by M.H.]. 4. M.H. Sheikh-the challenged in-order-to see tricks more Sheikh-and he agreed. 5. Then M.H. mountain split and through passed. 6. Two times mountain-that through passed. 7. Then time third-the mountain-the entered, Sheikh B. [in] mountain-the blocked. 8. Yibirs-the then Sheikh B. blood-price-the [for] leader-their asked. 9. Sheikh-the two between let-choose. 10. What between they [were] let-choose [is] that-they hundred camels might-take and that-they [for] son-the born payment-the might-take. 11. What-they chose [was] payment-the is.

English

1. There is a story which explains why the Yibir are paid a fee at the birth of a son. 2. Mohammed Hanif, one of the ancestors of the Yibir, was a magician. 3. One day M.H. met Sheikh Barkhadle, a Somali elder who was very well known. 4. M.H. challenged the Sheikh in order to see whose powers were greater, and the Sheikh agreed. 5. Then M.H. sundered a mountain and passed through it.

6. He passed through that mountain twice. 7. Then the third time he entered the mountain, Sheikh Barkhadle trapped him in the mountain. 8. Then the Yibir demanded of Sheikh B. the blood-price for their leader. 9. The Sheikh let them choose between two alternatives. 10. They could take a hundred camels or a payment for every son born. 11. The Yibir chose the payment.

Questions

1. Who was the ancestor of the Yibir?
2. What was he?
3. Whom did Mohammed Hanif meet one day?
4. Who was Sheikh Barkhadle?
5. To what did Mohammed Hanif challenge the Sheikh?
6. Why?
7. What did Mohammed Hanif command the mountain to do?
8. Then what did he do?
9. How many times did he pass through the mountain?
10. When he entered it the third time, what did Sheikh Barkhadle do?
11. What happened to Mohammed Hanif?
12. What did the Yibir demand from the Sheikh?
13. What did the Sheikh do?
14. What choice did he offer them?
15. Which did the Yibir choose?

GLOSSARY

INTRODUCTION

This Glossary combines the vocabulary from the Reader with that from *Beginning in Somali*. Multiple cross references guide the student from any one of several variant spellings to one which has come to be preferred and in some cases to more accurate analyses of the forms which appear in the texts.

The original glosses were provided by the Somalis and then checked with Abraham's *Somali-English Dictionary* (London, 1962). The glosses finally used are a combination of those from our informants and from Abraham.

This work does not pretend to be a dictionary of Somali. Consequently, the glosses are just glosses, not dictionary articles, a minimum of grammatical information is provided, and the listing of items is done in accordance with the needs of the student who is not familiar with the etymological principles typical of the dictionaries of the Semitic languages. We anticipate that the student will find this glossary useful in deciphering *Beginning* and *Reading*.

GLOSSARY

Items are listed according to the following alphabetical order:
? a ə b c d ∂ e f g h ħ i ɪ k l m n o p q r s š t u ʊ w x y z 9

a

abbe	see abe
abe	'father'
abril	'April'
abtirsən	'geneology'
abtirso	'relate one's geneology'
abur	'create'
acnabi	'foreign, foreigner'
acnbi	see acnabi
acuro	'fee'
ad u	'very'
adəg	'difficult'
adi	'you' (sg.)
adɪm	'call to prayer' (Arabic loan) (verb)
a∂i	'sheep-and-goats'
af	1. 'mouth' 2. 'language'
afəf	(pl.)
afər	'four'
afərtən	'forty'
afgoye	'Afgoi' (town)
afr	see afər

afrad	'fourth'
afrtn	see afərtən
ag	'near, nearness'
aħəd	'Sunday'
aħd	see aħəd
al-	'be located'
alab	'things, stuff'
albab	'door'
Allahu akbar	'Allah [is] greatest' (Arabic loan)
alol	'mats (of reeds)'
ama	'or'
amar	'command' (verb)
ambil	'appeal' (jurisprudence)
amerika	'America'
amr	see amar
ani	'I'
aqəl	'hut, house'
aqan	'know'
aqbal	'approve'
aql	see aqəl
arabɪxi	'maize'
arag	see arak

arak/arag	'see'
arb9a	'Wednesday'
ardəy	'student'
arim-	'affair'
arimo	(pl.)
arli	'country'
aror	'morning, dawn'
aros	'wedding'
arosəd	'bride'
asarar	'argument'
askari	'policeman'
ašur	'taxes'
awd	'barricade, block' (noun)
awow	'grandfather, ancestor'
awr	'male camel'
awər	(pl.)
axri	'read'
axriso	'study, read'
ayumba	'only'

ə

əlab	see alab
əladħa	see 9id 3
əlfɪdər	see 9id 3
əlməwlɪd	see 9id 3
əmba	see ama
əyan	'day'

b

badari	'Christian priest, missionary'
badiye	'interior, bush'
bahən	
u bahən	'need'
bahn	see bahən
baħ	see bəħ
baħso	see bəħso
baldi	'bucket'
baraš	'learning' (verbal noun)
barliman	'parliament'
basgel	'bicycle'
bayə9 mʊštari	'trade, trader'
bəd	'sea'
bədən	'much, many, more'
ka...bədən	'more than'
bədo	'become many, much'
bəð	'half'
bəðəm-	'button' (noun)
bəðtəm-	'middle'
bəhəl	'animal'
bəħ	
ka bəħ	'go out'; as plants 'grow' (go) out of the soil; as tribes 'divide' (go out) into divisions
so bəħi	'rise (the sun)'
bəħso	'leave, escape'
bələys	'police'

bəliy	'Balih--shallow reservoir'
bənan	'permit' (verb)
bəq	'fear' (verb)
bər	'teach'
bəri	'east'
bəris	'rice'
bəs	'bus'
bəyð	
u bəyð	'turn, swerve'
bdıħ	see bıdıħ
bð	see bəð
bððən	see bəðəm-
bediye	see badiye
ber	'farm, garden, plantation'
berəto	'farmers'
berbera	'Berbera' (city)
beri	'time'
berked	'catch-basin'
bero	'crops'
berri	'tomorrow'
bħ	bəħ
bħi	see bıħı
biyo	'water'
bıdıħ	'left' (direction)
bıħı	'pay, rise (sun)'
bıl	'month'
bılow	'start, begin' (verb)

bır	'iron'
boð	'dust' (in the air)
boqol	'hundred'
boqor	'king, sultan, chief'
borame	'Borama' (town)
bost	'post' (of post office)
bqol	see boqol
brawe	'Brava' (town)
bri	see bəri
brri	see berri
brʊš	'brush'
bug	'book'
bugəg	(pl.)
buħ	'full, be full'
buħi	'fill'
bur	'mountain, hill'
bur9o	'Burao' (town)
bʊħ	see buħ
bʊr9əd	'butter'

c

cacur	'brick'
cad	'kind, sort, type'
camı9əd	'university'
camı9d	see camı9əd
cam9iyada	'council, legislature'
canet	'Janet'

cəb	'be broken, i.e. become cheap'
cəbən	'cheap' (See also cəb)
cəbuti	'Jibouti' (city)
cəmhuriya	'republic' (Arabic loan)
cərmal	'German, Germany'
cəyna	'China'
cbi	see cəbi
cbuti	see cəbuti
cebi	'break'
cebiso	'defeat'
ceħ	'rend'
ka la ceħ	'sunder'
ceniwru	see cenʊwəri
cenʊwəri	'January'
cer	'hippopotamus'
cer	see cɪr
ceri	'Jerry'
ceso	'face, turn'
ce9el	'like, love'
cilal	'cold, dry season'
cilib	'part of a tribe'
cɪð	'body'
cɪgɪgi	'Jigjiga' (town)
cɪlɪb	'knee'
cɪlbo cogso	'kneel'
cɪm9e	'Friday'
cɪr	'time, period of time'
cɪr	'be (exist)'
cog	'stay, be (in a place at a time)'
cogso	'stop'
cɪlbo cogso	'kneel'
cr	see car
crmal	see cərmal
cuba	'Juba, Giuba' (river)
culəy	'July'
cun	'June'
cʊc	'judge' (noun)
c9el	see ce9el

d

da?	'rain' (verb)
da?	'age' (noun)
dadal	'strive'
daldalad	'hanging'
dalol	'fraction'
danbi	'charge' (jurisprudence) (noun)
daq	'pasturage'
daqəd	'window'
dar	'building'
darod	(pl.)
dasəd	'tin can'

dayer	'monkey'
dayurəd	'airplane'
dəbəd	'after'
dəbəded	'afterwards'
dəbeto	'then, afterwards'
dəbəded	see dəbəd
dəbəqəd	'floor, story'
dəbəyl	'wind' (noun)
dəd	'people'
dəgal	'war, battle'
dəgaləmo	'fight'
dəl	'country, land'
dəlqad	'bond'
dəl9əd	'uphill'
dəl9d	see dəl9əd
dəmašəd	'celebration'
dəmə9	'desire' (verb)
dəmb-	'back'
dəmbəy	'come after, be behind, follow'
dəmbe	'after, next, later'
dəmer	'donkey'
dəmer dibəded	'zebra'
dəm9əy	see dəmə9
dənakil	'Danakil' (tribe)
dər	'dip, mix, put'
ku dər	'add to'
dərbi	
ku dərbi	'multiply by'
dəreri	'shoo out'
dəriqo	'order, sect' (noun)
dəris	'lesson' (Arabic loan)
dərked	'mud house with thatched roof'
dəwləd	'government' (Arabic loan)
də9əw	'male fox'
də9əwo	'vixen' (used generically)
də9əwo	see də9əw
dbəqəd	see dəbəqəd
dbəyl	see dəbəyl
dbeto	see dəbəd
debed	'outside'
deg	'settle, live'
degmo	'settlement'
degdeg	'quickly'
deked	'port'
demur	'tar' (noun)
demure	'tar' (verb)
dereco	'rank'
dermo	'mat' (noun)
dewo	'medicine'
dgal	see dəgal
dib	'tail'
dib qəlc9 ah	'scorpion'

dibəded	'outside, i.e., not domesticated'
did	'refuse, forbid'
difa9a	'defense'
dil	'hit, beat, kill'
din	'religion'
dirɪ	'make warm'
disəmbər	'December'
dismbr	see disəmbər
distor	'constitution'
dɪl	see dil
dɪr	'send, export'
dɪsti	'metal pot'
dɪstiyo	(Somali pl.)
dʊsud	(Arabic pl.)
dmbəy	see dəmb-
dmbe	see dəmbe
dod	'debate, assert'
la dod	'challenge, argue, compete'
dog	'fresh grass'
doħ	'valley'
don	'want, desire, need, require'
dorənsi	'let [someone] choose [between]'
doro	'choose, elect'
dorošod	'choice'
drəywəl	'driver'
drbi	see dərbi
drked	see dərked
dsud	see dɪsti
dukan	'shop, store'
dukanwale	'shopkeeper'
dumu	'malaria'
duq	'old [man]'
duqo	'elders'
duqow	see duq
dur	'tall, bamboo-like grass'
dus	
ka dus	'pass through'
dʊbbe	'hammer'
dʊbbəyal	(pl.)
dʊhr	see d$^{\text{ʊ}}$hʊr
dʊhʊr	'noon'
dʊken	see dukan
dʊkenwale	see dukanwale
dʊl	'over, back, dorsal'
dʊmər	'women'
dʊni	'world'
dʊw	'shift' (verb)
ka dʊwən	'different from'

∂

∂a∂er	see ∂er
∂af	'pass [by]' (verb)
∂aħ	see ∂eħ
∂aħoba	'often'
∂awr	'few'
∂a9	1. 'fall' 2. 'happen,befall' 3. 'set (as the sun)'
∂əgəħ	'stone'
∂əgħən	(pl.)
∂əħ	'spend the night'
∂əħəy	see ∂eħ
∂əl	'give birth [to]'
∂əlo	'be born [of]'
∂əm-	'end, complete'
∂əməy	'be complete'(verb)
∂əməyso	'settle [be fulfilled,completed]' (verb)
∂ən	'complete, all' (noun)
∂ən	'drink (milk only)' (verb)
∂ənan	'sour' (verb)
∂əq	'raise, rear'(verb)
∂əqalaha	'finance'
∂ər	'cloth, clothes'
∂ərər	'height'
∂əxtər	'doctor, hospital'
∂ebutati	'deputy' (Italian loan)
∂eg	'ear'
∂eħ	'center, middle, midst'
∂eħəy	'be between'
∂eħe	'intermediate'
∂er	'tall, long'
∂erəy	'be fast, quick'
∂eri	'clay cooking pot'
∂gaħ	see ∂əgəħ
∂għ	see ∂əgəħ
∂ħ	see ∂əħ
∂ib	
u ∂ib	'hand/entrust/give away to'
∂ibəd	'dowry'
∂ig	see ∂ɪg
∂il	'small han' (see ham-)
∂ina9	'side'
∂ɪg 1	'put, put down, settle' (verb)
ka ∂ɪg	'unload, (put down from)'
ka la ∂ɪg	'take apart, (put away from)'
∂ɪgo	'make' (an agreement)
∂ɪg 2	'curved pole'
∂ɪg 3	'teach'
∂ɪmo	'die'

∂ɪr	'trees'
∂ɪs	'build'
∂ɪ9ɪ	
u ∂ɪ9ɪ	'drop lower' see also ∂a9
∂ow	'near'
∂owən	'recently'
so ∂owow	'approach, draw near'
∂owan	see ∂ow
∂owow	see ∂ow
∂owr	see ∂awr
∂qalaha	see ∂əqalaha
∂r	see ∂ər
∂ʊl	'land, earth'
∂xtr	see ∂əxtər

e

eg	'look at'
la eg	'be equal to, resemble'
u eg	'be/seem like, be similar to'
eħ	'be partial'
elbeb	'door'
eriya	'area' (English loan)
ey	'dog'

f

fafiy	'disseminate'
falalow	'magician'
falastin	'Palestine'
fə∂i	'be/remain seated'
fə∂iso	'sit down'
fər	'finger'
fəroħəša	'the washing of the fingers'(fəro+ħəl+ta)
fərens	'France'
fərensis	'French'
fəseħ	'leave, permission, vacation'
februwəri	'February'
febrwri	see februwəri
fenus	'lamp'
fenusyo	(pl.)
feš	'cleaver'
fešəš	(pl.)
ficen	'bowl'
fi∂	see fud
fil	'expect' see fili
fili	'expect'
fɪrcɪn əylənds	'Virgin Islands'
fod	'forehead'
fog	'far'
foħ	'incense'
foror	'bow' (noun)

forʊrso	'bow' (verb)
fosto	'tin, oil drum'
fostoyin	(pl.)
frans	see fərens
frələy	'rake'
frələyal	(pl.)
frid	'wise, intelligent'
fuð	'foot' (measurement)
fið	(pl.)
fuli	'perform, execute'
fulin	'mount, ride, enforce'
fur	'open, disconnect, divorce'
furin/furnin	'act of opening, divorce'
furin	see fur
furnin	see fur
fʊr	see fur

g

gab	'low, short'
gabən	'low'
gagabən	(pl.)
gabi	'short'
gabn	see gabən
gadid	'communication'
gað	'reach'
gaði	'car'
gəwaði	(pl.)
gaðoð	'curdle (cow's milk only)'
gaðoðən	'curdled'
gagabn	see gabən
gala	1. Galla: tribe in south-eastern Ethiopia 2. non-Muslims
garad	'intelligence'
gəbati	'initial payment'
gəbəð	'daughter, girl, maiden'
gəl	'enter'
gələb	'afternoon, evening'
gəlbed	'west'
gəlol	'acacia tree'
gər	'dispute' (noun)
gəro	'know'
gəšo	see gəl
gəwaði	see gaði
gə9əm-	'hand, arm'
gə9mo	(pl.)
ged	'tree'
gel 1	see gəl
gel 2	'camel'
gerəš	'station'
ges	'horn'
gey	'send, lead'
gɪdar	'wall'

glb	see gələb
glbed	see gəlbed
go	'cut'
goyn/goyɪn	infinitive
goynəy	'arrange'
i go	'cut to me, i.e., buy for me'
gobol	'region'
gogol	'lay something out (on the ground/floor)'
goh	'decide'
goni	'fact of being alone, separate'
gor	'time'
gorma	'what time, when'
gorəyo	'ostrich'
goyn	see go
goynəy	see go
gu	'rainy season'
gubən	'Guban'
gudun	'approve'
gur 1	'move' (travel)
gur 2	1. 'marriage' 2. 'marry' (verb) see also gurso
gurdon	'courting'
guri	'house, home'
guris	'moving' (noun)
gurso	'be married'
gurumәha midobəy	'United Nations'
gʊd	'inside, interior'
gʊdɪn	'hatchet'
gʊdmo	(pl.)
gʊdn	see gʊdɪn
gʊri	see guri

h

ha	'yes'
ha hey	affirmative reply
haben	see həben
haðɪg	see ħəðɪg
hal	see həl
ham-	'vessel (for carrying liquids)'
han	see ham-
hargəysa	see hərgeysa
həbas	'dust' (on the surface)
həben	'night'
həblo	'girls' (no sg.)
həd	'time'
həd iyo cɪr	'always'
hədə	'then'
hədəna	'again'
hədi	'if'
hədəl	'talk, speak'
hədiyəd	'gift, present'

hə∂	'remain'
hə∂u∂	'sorghum'
həgaci	'straighten, arrange, (develop)'
həgag	'all right, straight'
həl 1	'camel'
həl 2	'place (where)'
həndərab	'door bolt'
hərad	'thirst'
hərati	'kick' (verb)
hərəg	'hide, skin'
hərer	'side'
hərgeysa	'Hargeisa' (city)
həse ahate	'however'
həwd	'Haud'
həwo	'weather'
həy	'have, keep, hold'
hblod	see həblo
hd	see həd
hdəna	see hədəna
hdɪyəd	see hədiyəd
hdna	see hədəna
h∂a	see hə∂
hel	1. 'find' 2. 'obtain'
ku hel	'agree'

heša	see hel
heši	see hel (ku hel)
hgaciyo	see həgaci
hgag	see həgag
hiš	'inch'
hɪlɪb	'meat'
hɪndiya	'India'
hndrab	see həndərab
ho	'here'
hogan	'halter'
hor	'front, first, before'
horəy	'before, first'
hos	'below, under'
hosəy	'be below, under'
hoy	'shelter' (verb)
hoyo	'mother'
hrgəha	see hərəg
hʊb	'weapons'
hʊdel	'hotel, restaurant'

ħ

ħabsi	'imprisonment'
ħadɪg	see ħədɪg
ħafis	'office'
ħal	'fine, compensation'
ħamar	Mogadishu or whole Southern Region

ħamr	see ħamar
ħaran	'something prohibited'
ħas	'family'
ħəbəg	'resin, putty' (noun)
ħəbəge	'resin, putty' (verb)
ħəbəši	'Ethiopians'
ħəd	'boundary'
ħəg	'place (direction), where'
ħəgah	'a season of the year'
ħəl	'wash'
ħənano	'care' (noun)
ħəqoq	'justice'
ħbaši	see ħəbəši
ħbəg	see ħəbəg
ħbəge	see ħəbəge
ħd	see həd
ħeb	'coast'
ħecɪ	'hold, support'
ħer 1	'agreement, traditional law'
ħer 2	
ku ħer	'surround'
ħg	see ħəg
ħgg	see ħəg

ħig	see ħɪg
ħizbi	'political party'
ħɪcaz	'Hejaz'(area in W. Arabia)
ħɪ∂	'shut, tie, link, lock, close' (verb)
ħɪ∂i∂	'something linked, relations' (noun)
ħɪ∂i∂sən	'linked' (adj.)
so ħɪ∂	'put on, wear'
ħɪg	'be near, be next to'
ku ħɪgsi	'do next'
ħɪgta	'kin'
ħɪsab	'mathematics' (Arabic loan)
ħɪta	'even' (Arabic loan)
ħnano	see ħənano
ħog	'strength'
ħogi	'strengthen, become strnng'
ħolo	'animals (domesticated), livestock, wealth'
ħoriyəd	'freedom'
ħqoqda	see ħəqoq
ħukum-	'government'
ħʊkʊmi	'govern'
ħʊm-	'bad, evil'
ħʊmado	'become bad'
ħʊməy	'be/become bad'

i

i	'me, to me'
ibi	'buy, sell'
ibso	'buy for oneself'
iħtiram	'respect' (Arabic loan)
il	1.'spring, well' 2. 'eye'
imašo	'coming' (verbal noun)
iməy	'Imi' (town)
in-	'that' (conj.)
inan	'son'
is	'self' (reflexive pronoun)
isu	'together'
ispaniš	'Spanish'
itobiy-	'Ethiopia'
itobɪy-	see itobiy-
iya(du)	'she'
iya(gu)	'they'
iyo	'and'
iyo meləha	'about' Lit: 'and [such] places'

ɪ

ɪdəha	'sheep' (pl.)
ɪdɪn	'you' (pl.)
ɪglan	'England'
ɪla	'to, up to, until'
ɪlahəy	'God'
ɪlali	'look after'
ɪlawo	'forget' (from ɪlow)
ɪlme	'child'
ɪlmo	(pl.)
ɪmam	'imam' (Arabic word) (leader of prayers)
ɪmən	'come'
ɪmi	'come'
ɪmika	see ɪmɪnka
ɪmisa	see ɪmɪsa
ɪmɪnka	'now'
ɪmɪsa	'how much, how many'
ɪn	'part of any whole, period of time'
ɪnan	'girl, daughter'
ɪnən	'boy'
ɪnəmo	(pl.)
ɪngris	'English'
ɪngrɪs	see ɪngris
ɪnkəsta	'although'
ɪnma	see ɪnən
ɪnn	see ɪnən
ɪnn	see ɪnan
ɪs	see is

ɪsə(ga)	'he'
ɪsgul	see ɪskul
ɪskul	'school'
ɪskulka bələyska	'police academy'
ɪslam	'Islam'
ɪsnin	'Monday'
ɪsticodo	'wash one's crotch' 3rd. sg. masc. subj. (Arabic loan)
ɪstɪqlal	'independence'
ɪstɪ9malo	'might use' (Arabic loan)
ɪsu	see is
ɪtalia	'Italy'
ɪyəd	see iya(du)

k

ka	Preposition. Meaning varies.
kadi	'urinate'
kaləy	'come' (imp.)
kale	'other'
kalif-	'force'
kalsoni	'confidence'
kasti	see kəst
ka9	'stand, stand up' see also ki9i
kəb	'shoe'
kəȟəy	'drive (a vehicle)'
kəlməd	
kəlmədo	'words'
kəmbəni	'company'
kər	'be able, can'
kəreni	'clerk'
kəri	'cook'
kərso	'cook for oneself'
kəst-	'any, each'
kəyn	'forest'
kb	see kəb
kebed	'roofmat'
kebdo	(pl.)
keȟe	'drive, push'
keli	'onliness'
keli ah	'only'
ken	'bring'
keriyone	'wheelbarrow'
keriyonəyal	(pl.)
kiniy-	'Kenya'
kinɪy-	see kiniy-
kir	'lease (to someone)'
kirəyso	'rent' (to take a lease from someone)
kiri∂	town name; birthplace of Mohammed Abdulla Hassan

kismayo	'Chismaio'(town)
ki9i	1. 'raise' 2. 'stand (something) up' 3. 'happen' see also ka9
kılamıtər	'kilometer'
kılamıtr	see kılamıtər
kılði	'teapot'
kılaði	(pl.)
kı9ı	see ki9i
klas	'class'
kob 1	'cup'
kobəb	(pl.)
kob 2	see kow
kobən	
ka kobən	'one by one, consist of'
koð 1	'coat'
koðəð	(pl.)
koð 2	'court'
kofiyed	'hat'
kol	'time'
kolka	'at the/that time' (with many English time expressions)
koləy	'basket'
kolorado	'Colorado'
kon	'corner'
konfr	see konfʊr
konfʊr	'south'

konfʊred	'southern'
konton	'fifty'
kor 1	'grow (humans)'
kor 2	'above' hence 'north'
kore	'higher'
korði	'put in, dip'
koroðso	'increase'
kow/kob	'one'
kr	see kər
kreni	see kəreni
krıstan	'Christian'
ku 1	Preposition. Meaning varies.
ku 2	'you' (object pronoun)
kug	'cook' (noun)
kugəg	(pl.)
kuli	'unskilled laborer, coolie'
kulm-	'meet'
kuma	'who?'
kʊli	'all'
kʊlʊl	'not'
kʊn	'thousand'
kʊntn	see konton
kʊrsi	'chair, seat' (Arabic loan)
kʊrasi	(pl.)

l

la	'with'
la+	see la?
la?	'lack' (verb)
la?an	'without'
laba	'two'
labad	'second'
labatan	'twenty'
labatn	see labatan
laha	see leh
lakin	'but'
lam- lamo	'branch' (pl.)
las9nod	'Las Anod' (town)
ləhəyn	negative infinitive of leh.
l[illegible]ħ	'sheep' (sg.)
ləyd	'light'
lə9əg	'money, price'
leben	'brick'
ledəhəy	see leh
legtəhəy	see eg
leh	'have' (verb)
li?ano	'because'
libaħ	'lion'
lihi	negative of leh
lin	'orange'
lɪħ	'six'
lɪħdən	'sixty'
lɪħdn	see lɪħdən
lɪs	'milk' (verb)
lo?	'cattle'
loħ	'board, plank'
lokəl gəbərmən	'local government'
lʊg	'leg, foot'
lʊl	'shake' (verb)
lʊqlʊq	'gargle'
l9g	see lə9əg

m

ma 1	question marker
ma 2	negative marker
maclis	'seat (of an assembly)'
mag9	see məgə9
mahdi	'Mahdi'
maħkamad	'court'
mal	'milk [verb] (with intent to use the milk obtained from the animal.)
malɪn malmo	'day, daytime' (pl.)
manta	'today'
marc	'March'

marsa	'port'
mas?ul	'responsibility'
maxayəd	'coffeeshop'
maya	'no'
mədəħ	'head'
mədow	'black'
məg	'blood-price'
məgalo	'town, city'
məgə9	'name'
məka	'Mecca'
məles	'trowel'
məlesyo	(pl.)
məlyun	'million' (English loan)
məl9aməd	'Quranic school'
məncərfəd	'shovel' (noun)
məndarəg	'pick ax'
məndarəgyo	(pl.)
mənsun	'monsoon'
məqrɪb	'dusk'
məqsɪn	'room'
mər 1	'pass, traverse'
mər 2	'time'
mərka	'when, then, [at] the/that time'
mərəykən	'American'
mərɪð	'minutes'

mərka	'Merka, Merca' (town)
mərodi	'elephant'
məs	'snake'
məsacɪd	'mosque'
məxsin	'room' see also məqsɪn
məyər	'mayor'
məyð	'wash' (verb)
məyðəħ	'inner bark of the gəlol'
məyl	'mile'
mə9amil	'relate to (someone), treat'
mə9əlɪm-	'teacher' (Arabic loan)
mə9əlɪmin	(pl.)
mdɪg	see mɪdɪg
mdob-	see mədow
meheri	'act of marrying'
mel	'place'
melod	(pl. after number)
meloha	'perhaps, maybe'
meša	'the place' (mel+ta)
meša	see mel
mey	'May'
mgalo	see məgalo
mid	'one
la mid	'same'
miqiyas	'measuring tape or chain'
miqiyasyo	(pl.)

mis	'table'
misəs	(pl.)
mise	see mɪse
misen	'scales'
misr	'Egypt'
mišar	'saw' (noun)
miyi	'bush, interior'
mɪd	see mid
mɪdɪg	'right'(direction)
mɪlɪteri	'soldier'
mɪlyən	'million' (English loan)
mɪn...ɪla	'from...to...'
mɪnarəd	'minaret'
mɪndi	'knife'
mɪse	'or, but'
mɪšɪgən	'Michigan'
mɪšɪgn	see mɪšɪgən
mɪ9ɪn	'importance'
mɪ9rac	'feast of Mohammed's temporary ascension into heaven.'
mləha	see mel
mles	see məles
mlha	see mel
mncrfd	see məncərfəd
mndarq	see məndarəg
mod	'think, believe'
moqdišo	'Mogadishu' (city)
moyane	'except'
moyi 1	'other than'
moyi 2	'I don't know' (a reply only)
mr	see mər
mrəykn	see mərəykən
mrɪ∂	see mərɪ∂
mrka	see mərka or mər 2
mudu	see mʊdo
mus	'banana'
mušaharo	'wages'
mu9ahad	'treaty'
mʊdo	'approximate period of time'
mʊhim	'important'
mʊlə9	'lizard
mʊqdɪšo	see moqdišo
mʊrayəd	'mirror, eye glasses'
mʊrəbə9	'square'
mʊslim-	'Moslem' (sg. and pl.)
mʊsmar	'nail'
mxsɪn	see məxsin
m9alɪmin	see mə9əlɪm-
m9alɪn	see mə9əlɪm-

n

-na	'and'
nag	'woman'
nəbəd	'peace'
nədif	'clean' (Arabic loan)
nəsib	'luck'
nəyrobi	'Nairobi'
nə9əb	'dislike'
nbd	see nəbəd
nebi	'prophet'
nef	'a single head of livestock'
nicar	'carpenter'
nɪm-	'man'
nɪmən	(pl.)
nol	'act of living'
nošəhəy	'you live' (nol+təhəy)
nolol	'life'
noqo	'go back, return'
nošəhəy	see nol
no9	'kind, sort, type'
no9ə9	(pl.)
no9ə9yo	(pl.)
no9yo	(pl.)
nsib	see nəsib
nʊrəd	'lime'(chemical)
nʊrd	see nʊrəd
nʊsul	'downhill'

o

o	conjunction
odəy	'old man'
oðən	'to say, call'
ogaden	'name of a part of Ethiopia'
ogəda	see ogo 2
ogo 1	'find out'
ogo 2	Mountain range
ogol	'agree'
ogolow	—1. 'accept,' i.e., 'agreed to' 2. 'allow,' i.e., 'accepted' and therefore 'acceptable'
la is u ma ogol ah	'it is not permitted'
wa la u ogol yəhəy	'it is permitted'
ogost	'August'
ogtobər	'October'
ogtobr	see ogtobər'
om-	'thirst'
omən	'be thirsty'
omәne	'desert'
orod	'run'
orur	'groups'

p

pis kor	'Peace Corps'
polis	see bələys

q

qabil	'tribe, clan'
qaba?il	(pl.)
qabo	1. 'take, hold; seize, catch,lift' 2. 'betake, take to' 3. 'be held to,' e.g., 'married'
qabso	'take,' etc. 'for oneself'
qad	1.'take, hold' 2.'lift, carry'
qado	'take' etc.'for oneself'
qadifəd	'carpet'
qal	'quarter a slaughtered animal)' (verb)
qali	'expensive' (Arabic loan)
qalisən	'expensive'
u qalisən	'expensive'
qalisən	see qali
qalisn	see qali
qalɪn	see qəlɪn
qalmo	'be quartered'
qar	'some portion'
qəbəliyəd	'clanism'
qəbəw	'cold'
qəbociso	'make cold for [someone]'
qədi	'give nothing to eat'
qəħ	'move out'
qəl	'kill, slaughter'
qələl	'dry up'
qəlɪn	'pen, pencil'
qəlɪmo/qəlmo	(pl.)
qəlo9	'crooked'
qənso	'bow' (verb)
qərni	'century'
qəsəbəd	'pipe'
qəsdi	'aim, intention'
qəsidi	see qəsdi
qəs9əd	'tin can'
qəyb	'division'
qəyba	'learn, memorize'
qəybi	'divide'
qəybiš	'cut' (noun)
qbob	see qəbəw
qful	see qʊfʊl
qime/qimo	'price'
qiyas	'measure' (verb)
qod	'dig'
qodəħ	'thorn'
qof	'person'
qoləd	'cubicle, branch, line'
qor	1. 'write' 2. 'enroll, enlist' 3. 'trim, form, shape'

qororoħ	'small stones, crushed rock'
qosol	'laugh,laughter'
qoš	'mis together'
qoyən	'wetted'
qs9ad	see qəs9əd
quran	'Quran/Koran'
qʊ∂	'act of being alone'
qʊ∂ ah	'alone, only'
qʊfʊl	'lock' (noun)
qʊra9o	'eat breakfast'

r

ra?is	'head' (Arabic loan)
ra?isal	ra?is,'head'+ -al, Arabic article
rəyisləh	ra?is leh,'head having;barbershop'
ra?isal	see ra?is
ra?isnimad	'headship, presidency'
rabšad	'trouble'
rasin	'actual'
ra9	1. 'go with, accompany' 2. 'herd(animals)'
ra9ən	
isku ra9ən	'agree'
ra9an	see ra9

rəb	'want'
rəg	'men'
rək9əd	'portion of a prayer' (Arabic)
rəmədan	'Ramadan'
rər	'load'
ku rəra	'loaded onto'
u rər	'tote'
rəyisləh	see ra?is
rb	see rəb
rg	see rəg
rer	'group linked by kinship; part of a tribe; family group'
r. gura	'r. [which] moves;nomads'
r. məgal	'r. [of the] town; urbanites'
r. miyi	'r. [of the] bush;nomads'
ri	'goat' (sg.)
riyo	(pl.)
riħ	'push'
rɪci	'paint' (noun)
rɪnciye	'paint' (verb)
rob	'rain' (noun)
rodol	'pound'
rodal	(pl.)
rʊbə9	'quarter' (noun)
rʊb9	see rʊbə9
ruħ	'person'
run	'truth'
ruš	'Russian'

S

sabsən	'refer(s) to'
sabun	'soap'
sagal	'nine'
sagašan	'ninety'
samanyo	'fee paid to the Yibir'
san	'hide'(noun)
san9o	'craft'
saq	'sleep'
saq ∂eħe	'midnight'
sar 1	'take out, depart'
sar 2	1.'put in or on' 2. 'levy (taxes)'
sar 3	'on, top, above'
sarəy	'be on, on top of, above'
sare	'high'
saxrama	'become drunk'
saynɪs	see səynɪs
sa9əd	'hour, clock, watch(timepiece)'
sa9d	see sa9əd
sa9udi arebiya	'Saudi Arabia'
səbəb	'reason, cause'
səbrəd	'(crow-)bar'
səbti	'Saturday'
sədəħ	'three'
sədəħad	'third'

səf	'line'
səħib	'friend'
səkaro	'dikdik'
səlad	'prayer' (Arabic loan)
səlasa	'Tuesday'
səməy	'do, make'
səməys	'formation'
səmbil	'basket'
səme	see səməy
səmo	'heavens' (Arabic loan)
sənəd	'year'
sənd	see sənəd
sənduq	'box'
sənaduq	(pl.)
səqəf	'roof'
səribəd	'meat market'
sərif	1. 'change (money)' (noun) 2. 'change (money)' (verb)
səyid	'sir,' a respectful term of address
səynɪs	'science'
sbrd	see səbrəd
sbti	see səbti
sddħ	see sədəħ
seħ	'sleep'
seħo	'sleep'
sekəd	'block (of street)'
sekd	see sekəd

sgal	see sagal
sgašn	see sagašan
sħib-	see səħib
si 1	'give (to)'
sisən	'offer'
si 2	'way, how'
si 3	'away'(particle used with verbs) See also so
si 4	'in order that, so that'
si...u	see si 4
sidded	see sided
siddetn	see sided
sided	'eight'
sidetən	'eighty'
sirwal	'pair of trousers'
sərawil	(pl.)
sisən	see si 1
sisn	see si 1
siyasad	'politics'
sɪ	see si
sɪbəð	'cement'
sɪbð	see sɪbəð
sɪbtəmbər	'September'
sɪbtmbr	see sɪbtəmbər
sɪded	see sided

sɪgar	'cigarette'
sɪħɪn	'liquid fat processed from butter'
slasa	see səlasa
sme	see səməy
snaduq	see sənduq
so	particle indicating action toward or for the benefit of the speaker or some third person
sod	'vote' (noun)
sodan	'Sudan'
sodon	'thirty'
soh	'braid, plait' (verb)
som-	'fast' (verb)
somalinimad	'Somalism'
so9	
ka la so9m-	'separate' (verb)
so9man	see so9
so9o	'go, move, walk,proceed'
iska so9o	'betake oneself'
sq	see saq
sqf	see səqəf
srawil	see sirwal
sre	see sar 3
sribəd	see səribəd
srifi	see sərif

su?al	'question' (Arabic loan)
subəħ	'morning' (Arabic loan)
suldanimed	'sultanship'
suliħiyya	one of the sub-groups of Sufic Islam.
sum-	'belt'
sumən	(pl.)
suq	'market'
surəd	'sura'
sʊbəg	'ghee'
sʊg	'wait' (verb)
sʊddn	see sodon
sʊħʊl	'elbow'
sʊrwel	see sirwal
swiyəd	'level' (noun)
s9ʊdi arebiya	see sa9udi

š

šað	'shirt'
šaðəð	(pl.)
šah	'tea'
šaləy	'yesterday'
šanðo	'sieve'
šanðoyɪn	(pl.)
šaraħ	'explain' (Arabic loan)
šari9ad	'law'
ša9bi	'citiznery' (Arabic loan)
šəbel	'leopard'
šəbele	'Shebele, Scebeli' (rɪver)
šən	'five'
šəqə	'work' (noun)
šəqey/šəqəy	'work' (verb)
ku šəqey	'work for'
šəqoyɪn	'work, business, job'
see also šʊqʊl	
šəxsi	'personal'
šəyx	1. 'Sheikh' (town) 2. title (personal)
šeg	'tell'
šeko	'story'
šeyx	see šəyx
šil	'fry'
šine	'Chinese'
šɪlɪn	'shillings'
šɪln	see šɪlɪn
šɪr	'meeting, assembly, council'
šɪraq	'canvas'
šləy	see šaləy
šn	see šən
šoki	'police station'
šqəy	see šəqə

šub	see šʊb
šʊb	'pour'
šʊqʊl	'an investment of labor or commitment' see also səqə

t

tabsi	'touch (forehead to ground)'(verb)
tabəšo	'touching'(noun)
tag	'cause to stand up, raise'
tal	'decide'
u tal	'control'
tala 1	'decision,matter, problem'
tala 2	see al
taleħ	'Taleh' (town)
tarix	1. 'history' (Arabic loan) 2. 'date' (noun)
taxsir	'fine' (noun)
təb	'power, skill'
təg	'go'
is təg	'go away'
ka la təg	'go apart, separate'
təlyani	'Italian'
təmanðo	'tomato'
tərcuben	'interpreter'
təreyn	'train'
tə9lin	'learning, education'
teneg	'tank, tin'(English loan)
tg	see təg
ticarəd	'trade, commerce'
timo	'hair'
tir 1	see tiri
tir 2	'count, compute'
tiro	'a counting, a number, a quantity'
tirsən	'counted'
tirsənəd	'a census, listing'
ku tirsənəd	'be counted among'
tiri	'prop, support' (verb)
ka tiri	'represent'
tir	'pillar, post' (noun)
tiro	see tir 2
tirsənad	see tir 2
tılman	'explain,' by extension 'give directions'
tımır	'dates'
tlyani	see təlyani
tmır	see tımır
tobən	'ten'
tobnad	'tenth'
todoba	'seven'
todobatən	'seventy'
todobəd	'a seventh,'i.e.'a week'

tog	'river'
tos	'arise, get up'
trəynis	'trainees'
trcuben	see tərcuben
tulo	'village'
tum-	'hammer, beat' (verb)
tun	'hammer' (noun)
tuma	'who?' (fem.)
tus	'show'
tʊban	see tobən
tʊbn	see tobən
tʊddba	see todoba
tʊddʊba	see todoba
tʊddʊbatn	see todobatən
tʊka	'pray'
tʊko	'pray'
tʊkən	'engaged in praying'
tʊkənəy	'pray'
tʊki	'lead in prayer'
tʊkən	see tʊka
tʊki	see tʊka
tʊko	see tʊka
tʊma	see tʊma
tʊn	see tʊm-
turki	'Turks'
tʊs	see tʊs

u

u	preposition, meaning varies
ubəħ	'flowers'
udub	'pole'
udbo	(pl.)
ugaðo	'hunt' (verb)
umad	'nation'
ur	'stomach'
urka lehi	'have the stomach; i.e., 'be pregnant'
urəyso	'become pregnant'
urəyso	see ur
urur	1. 'assemble' (verb) 2. 'council'
ururi	'collect'
ururi	see urur

w

wa	'time'
wacɪb	
ku wacɪb	'incumbent on, compulsory, obligatory'
wada	'together'
wadad	'religious man/leader'
wager	'fence off'
wa in-	'must'
waliba	'each'
walid	'parents' (Arabic loan)
walɪd	see walid

war 1	'yard' (measure)
war 2	'report, news, information'
wawəyn	see weyn
wayo	'why'
wəd	'drive (a vehicle)
wədən	'country'
wədo	'path, road, street'
wədoyin	(pl.)
wəddo	see wədo
wəddoyɪn	see wədo
wəħ	'thing'
wəħyal	(pl.)
wəħa la ka yaba	see yab
wəħba	'nothing'
wəħoga	'some, a few, a little'
wəl ba	'every'
wəla	contraction of wəlahi
wəlahi	'by God!, really! indeed!'
wəlal	'sibling'
wəlalka	'brother'
wəlaša	'sister'
wəli	see weli
wənagsən	'good'
wərabe	'hyena'
wərabi	'give water to'

wəreg	1. 'change' 2. 'turn'
wərqəd	'paper'
wəstad	'mason'
wəxti	'time' (Arabic)
wəydi	'ask'
u wəydi	'make [a] request'
wəydiso	'ask'
wəyn	see weyn
wəyo	'fail'
wəysəysi	'act of ritual washing'
weberi	'pre-dawn twilight' (from wa bəri i)
weci	'face'
weli	'yet, still, always'
weyn	'big'
wħba	wee wəħba
wħoga	see wəħoga
wil	'boy, son'
wiyɪl	'rhinoceros'
wizara	'minister' (Arabic loan)
wɪsɪx	'dirt'
wlal	see wəlal
wnegsn	see wənagsən
woqoyi	'north'
wqoyi	see woqoyi
wrqad	see wərqəd
wsdad	see wəstad
wxti	see wəxti

x

xad	'ink,handwriting'
xadad	(pl.)
xamis	'Thursday'
xansir	'pork'(Arabic loan)
xas	'special' (noun)
xusus	(pl.)
xususən	'especially,most'
xususi	'someone special,' i.e., a wellborn person, member of an elite
xələd	'error, mistake'
xəmri	'alcohol' (Arabic loan)
xd	see xad
xmis	see xamis
xori	'gulf,straits,etc.'
xususən	see xas
xudrəd	'fruit,vegetables' (Arabic loan)

y

yab	'surprise,wonder'
yaba	'cause surprise'
la ka yaba	'be likely'
yarad	'bride price'
yəħas	'crocodile'
yər	'small'
yəryər	(pl.)
yərən	'made small'
yərəni	'diminish'
yəre	'a little, somewhat'
yərow	'become small'
yərəni	see yər
yəre	see yər
yərow	see yər
yeð	'call by shouting'
yıðahdo	see oðən
yr	see yər
yryr	see yər

z

zəylə9	'Zeila' (town)
zunuc	'Negroes'

9

9ab	'drink' (verb)
9abis	'drinking' (noun)
9abud	1. 'worship' 2. 'practice [one's religion]'
9ad 1	'custom'
9adad	(pl.)
9ad 2	'white'
9adan	1. 'whitened' 2. 'clear'
9adan	see 9ad 2

9adowa	'Adowa' (town in Ethiopia)
9afimad	'good health'
9alaməd	'sign, token'
9alemosar	'coronation'
9ano	'milk'
9anoha ðəyda	'fresh milk'
9aro	'spider'
9asiməd	'capital'
9ašo	'day'
9awi	'help, support' (verb)
9awr	'wound' (verb)
9ədəl	'Adal' (ancient (kingdom)
9ədəy	1. 'tree whose twigs are used for toothbrushes' 2. 'teethcleaning'
9ədmed	'Aden'
9ədɔw	'enemies'
9əd9əd	'sun'
9əgag	'can't walk on sharp ground' (verb)
9əlem-	'leaf'
9əl9əli	see 9eli
9əmbe	'mango'
9əmud	'Amoud' (town)
9ərbed	'Arab'

9ərur	'children' (collective)
9əs	'red'
9əsər	'afternoon' (Arabic loan)
9əwl	'gazelle'
9əws	'grass'
9əwsəs	'mats (of grass)'
9əyn	'kind, sort, manner'
9əynke	'what kind?'
9d	see 9ad 2
9dm-	see 9ədmed
9eb	'bad taste, shame,scandal'
9el	'well'
9eli	
9el9eli	'repeat'
ka 9eli	1. 'divert from' 2. 'protect'
ku 9eli	'return, replace, restore'
u 9eli	'keep away from, prevent, protect'
9erigabo	'Erigavo' (town)
9id 1	'sand, soil'
9id 2	'person'
9id 3	'Islamic holiday'
9id əlfɪdər	'end of Ramadan'
9id əlməwlɪd	'Mohammed's birthday'
9id əladħa	'two and a half months after the end of Ramadan'
9ilaqadi	'relations' (Arabic loan)
9inabo	'Ainabo' (town)

9iyar	'play' (verb)
9ɪl	see 9ɪša
9ɪlma	'knowledge'
9ɪša	'dinner time, evening mealtime' (Arabic loan)
9lbeb	see albab
9ol	'army'
9rrʊr	see 9ərur
9s	see 9əs
9sr	see 9əsər
9šo	see 9ašo
9unto	see 9ʊn
9ʊdʊr	'sickness'
9ʊn	'eat' (verb)
9ʊnis	'eating' (noun)
9ʊnto	'food'
9ʊsʊb	'new'